The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906. NO. 33.

ON TO VICTORY.

Send in Your Dollars to Aid the Democratic Congressional Committee to Elect Anti-Graft Congressmen.

The following letter is being sent to Democratic voters throughout the country with the hope of securing sufficient funds to conduct a vigorous campaign against graft. Any of the Reporter readers who believe in the efficiency of the Democratic party as a political renovator, should mail the chairman of the committee the sum requested.

The letter appended is from the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C., and no one need fear that the contribution will not be effective.

To All Democratic Voters :

If there ever was a time in the history of the Democratic party for the manifestation of loyalty and patriotism on the part of its members, it is right now.

If we are to win a victory and elect a President two years hence, we must first elect a House of Representatives this fall. A Democratic House can and will investigate every department of the Government. With all of them honeycombed by "graft," the edges of which, only, have been touched by recent exposure and prosecutions, there will be a revelation of rottenness that will astound the country and create a demand for a Democratic administration to clean the Government workshop.

To win the House we need money to defray legitimate expenses and get out our vote. We have no protected monopolies from which to draw to fill our coffers, as do those of the Republican party. We must, therefore, appeal to loyal Democrats for contributions.

Will you send us $1.00 at once, and in return for this we will send you copies of our campaign literature as issued by the committee. You will have the thanks of the entire Democratic party for your favorable response to our request.

Address all remittances to

J. M. Griggs, Chairman,
Democratic Congressional Committee,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

Picnic at Rhoneymede.

Rhoneymede, the beautiful country home of Hon. Leonard Rhone, located west of Centre Hall, was the place selected by Branch Company No. 7 and 8 of The Patrons Rural Telephone Company, to hold a picnic. The day was Saturday, an ideal picnic day. About one hundred persons assembled to enjoy the pleasures of a day. There was no program, no speeches—everybody was out for a good time, and that they had.

In the afternoon the Centre Hall base ball team played against a picked nine, several of whom are connected with the Linden Hall club.

Bankers to Meet.

The twelfth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Thursday and Friday, September 27 and 28. Among those who will address the convention are Hon. William B. Ridgely, comptroller of currency, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John Dalzell, member of Congress, Pittsburg; L. P. Hillyer, vice president of the American National Bank, Macon, Ga.; Hon. William H. Berry, state treasurer, Harrisburg, and others.

LOCALS.

Postal cards—all kinds, local scenery, churches, etc.—on sale at the Reporter office.

Mrs. Mary Rearick and daughter, Miss Savilla, are in Cleveland, Ohio, at present, where they are visiting the former's daughter.

Rev. W. M. Rearick filled an appointment in the Lutheran church at Mifflinburg Sunday, the charge being without a pastor.

The Delineator for September is packed with good reading matter for everyone. The woman of fashion will find much of interest in the many pages devoted to dress, millinery and neckwear; and those who are otherwise inclined may derive a great deal of pleasure and entertainment from the literary features provided in this number.

In a small town like Centre Hall the vice of rash judgment is altogether too common. Where people know nearly all their fellow citizens there are some who are so ungracious and so un-Christian as to attribute an evil motive when the actions are prompted by the best of motives, and they are rather disposed to relish a rumor that reflects discredit. Everybody commits indiscretions, either willfully or through ignorance or weakness; but harsh criticism and rash judgments do not help the offender, but shove him down. The golden rule should be applied in such cases.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The "Friends" of a Candidate Cannot Do Boodle Act for Him—The New Law Strikes a Straight Blow at the Campaign Beat.

Below are given abstracts from the Robert's Corrupt Practices Act, showing what constitutes legitimate election expenses, according to the provisions of said act;

The term "election expenses," as used in this act, shall include all expenditures of money or other valuable things in furtherance of the nomination of any person or persons as candidates for public office or in furtherance of the election of any person or persons to public office or to defeat the nomination or election to public office of any person or persons.

A treasurer shall handle all the moneys which may be collected or received by the committee of a party or by any of the members of that committee. None of the money shall be disbursed for election expenses by the committee or its members unless such moneys shall have passed through the hands of the treasurer.

Section 3 forbids any one who is not a candidate for the treasurer of a political committee from paying, giving or lending or agreeing so to do, any money or other valuable thing, whether contributed by himself or by any other person, for any election expenses whatever, excepting to a candidate or to a political committee; and an officer of any corporation, whether incorporated under the laws of this or any other state or any foreign country except corporations formed for political purposes, shall pay, lend or give, or authorize it to be done, any money or any valuable thing belonging to such corporation to any candidate or to any political committee for the payment of any election expenses whatever.

According to section 6 "it shall be unlawful for any candidate or treasurer of a political committee, or person acting as such treasurer, to disburse any money received from any such source."

The violation of any provision of Roberts' Corrupt Practices Act is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction there is a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or an imprisonment for not less than one month or more than two years, either or both shall be imposed. The court to have discretion.

Section 4 defines the lawful expenses to be:

First—For printing and traveling expenses and personal expenses incident thereto, stationery, advertising, postage, expressage, freight, telegraph, telephone and public messenger service.

Second—For dissemination of information to the public.

Third—For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions, and for the pay and transportation of speakers.

Fourth—For the rent, maintenance and furnishing of offices.

Fifth—For the payment of officers, type writers, stenographers, janitors and messengers actually employed.

Sixth—For the employment of watchers at primary meetings and elections, to the number allowed by law.

Seventh—For the transportation of voters to and from the polls.

Eighth—For legal expenses, bona fide included, in connection with any nomination or election.

Transfer of Real Estate.

J. L. Harkin, et. ux., to James Zindle, Aug. 2, 1902; lot No. 22, Cassanova, Rush twp. $700.

Daniel Sutenberger, et. ux., to Andrew D. Confer, April 30, 1906; premises in Liberty twp. $300.

Thomas G. McCausland, et. al., attys. in fact, to Peter Luckasavage, July 16, 1906; four lots in Rush twp. $1250.

Robt. H. Kreamer, et. ux., to Mary A. Hugg, Aug. 1906; house and lot in Milesburg. $550.

Susanna Kelley to Jos. H. Goss, June 10, 1906; premises in Taylor twp. $175.

Thomas M. Hosterman, et. ux., to Samuel Greninger, March 24, 1882; 80 perches in Penn twp. $800.

J. N. Strayer, et. ux., to Tillie A. Risk, Aug. 7, 1906; premises in Bellefonte. $1000.

Kate M. Long to Wm. Thompson, Aug. 9, 1906; 15 acres, 39 perches in Howard twp. $500.

Wm. Boal to Jennie Lindsay, June 21, 1906; 65 acres in Potter twp. $1100.

Geo. D. Frank, admr., of Emma Stonebreaker, to A. L. Auman, May 15, 1906; 1-8 acre in Penn twp. $540.

A. Y. Williams, et. ux., to J. W. Williams, June 15, 1906; 12 acres, 74 perches in Port Matilda. $8000.

New Vice President.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of State College, Dr. Judson P. Welsh, principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, was elected vice president, registrar, business manager and director of summer schools. He has accepted.

ELECTRIC FREIGHT RAILROAD THROUGH PENNS VALLEY

Open Door to Competition—Will Bring to Tidewater Hard and Soft Coal Now Shut Out by Railroads—Plans of Projectors.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., confirmed in an interview in New York the fact that he intends to build a double-track air-line railway, operated by electricity, from that city to Pittsburg first and to Chicago ultimately. Mr. Ramsey's idea is not for a passenger road, but for a freight line to handle soft and hard coal, iron, steel, etc., which cannot be brought east by present railroads because of lack of transportation facilities. It is also declared that an effort will be made to secure a good share of the Steel Trust tonnage.

TO PITTSBURG AT PRESENT.

When asked if the new line would be extended to Chicago, Mr. Ramsey said: "In the estimation of a railroad builder, no road is ever completed. The proof of this theory is seen in the Pennsylvania system, which grows from year to year. Our future plans do contemplate an extension from Pittsburg to Chicago but at present we are working on the Pittsburg-New York line. We have already incorporated three lines in Pennsylvania, which marks the beginning of the work. The companies are incorporated, surveys have been made, franchises and rights of way have been obtained. The next step is the consolidation of the lines. We know pretty well how we are to get into both Pittsburg and New York, but we do not care to divulge our plans."

WILL OPEN WAY TO COMPETITION

In discussing the proposed new trunk line a dispatch from Pittsburg says:

"Coal from the Pittsburg district, which has heretofore been denied a market east of Turtle Creek, will now be able to reach the Atlantic seaboard. This will be one result of the new New York, Pittsburg and Chicago air line projected by Ramsey. The Pennsylvania has heretofore made an arbitrary division of freight, especially coal, and has reserved to the companies in which its officials have held stock the right to send tonnage to Philadelphia, New York and other important markets on the Atlantic seaboard. An entirely independent trunk line under the management of Mr. Ramsey and his foreign associates will assure to the independents of the Pittsburg district which have not Pennsylvania Railroad officials as their stockholders a square deal in the marketing of their product.

TO DEVELOP COAL FIELDS.

"The New York, Pittsburg and Chicago Air Line, backed by foreign capital, will in no way be influenced by the community of interest roads which have held the coal business in central Pennsylvania for years within their control. It will develop along the independent lines not only the rich coal fields of central Pennsylvania and the anthracite fields of eastern Pennsylvania, but it will give a broad, liberal outlet to the rich coal fields in and about Pittsburg, which for many years have suffered because of the rank discrimination of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ROUTE OF PROPOSED ROAD.

"The Indiana, Clearfield and Eastern and Allentown, Tamaqua and Ashland Railroad form the main system in Pennsylvania. The Indiana, Clearfield and Eastern begins at Pittsburg and follows the Allegheny river up to a junction of that stream with the Kiskiminetas, opposite Freeport, and traces the Kiskiminetas up several miles to a point near Leechburg, where it crosses Crooked Creek, running up that stream through South Bend, Chelocta and Creekside. Thence it crosses the Divide to the west branch of the Susquehanna river, which stream it spans at Cherry Tree. From there it passes through Westover near Irvonia on the Bell's Gap division of the Pennsylvania, through Beccaria, crossing the main Allegheny Mountains near Sandy Ridge.

The elevation of the Keystone Air Line at the summit is 400 feet lower than the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Galitzin. This summit is pierced by a tunnel 5200 feet long, and the road then descends the eastern slope of the mountains, crossing the Bald Eagle Valley near Dix Station, which is a short distance from Tyrone. It thence passes through Loveville, Gatesburg, Pine Grove Mills, Shingletown, Tusseyville, crossing the Lewistown pike about three miles south of Centre Hall, and from that point extends through Georges Valley to south of Spring Mills to Coburn and Cherry Run, crossing Paddy Mountain near where the Lewisburg and Tyrone road passes through the tunnel. At New Berlin a branch road nine miles long will be built to Sunbury and Northumberland, where connection will be made with the Philadelphia and Reading and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

"The main line continues by way of Selinsgrove, crossing the valley of the Susquehanna at that point. It thence strikes into the valley of Mahanoy Creek, and follows that stream through Ashland and Mahanoy and tunnels Black Mountain for a distance of 3000 feet. It then reaches Lizard Creek by way of Tamaqua, and the Blue Ridge is pierced by a tunnel 5000 feet long to Jordan's Valley, which is traced on to Allentown on the Lehigh River. The road continues to Easton on the Delaware, the extreme eastern point in the State."

The announcement of the route of the proposed Keystone Air Line, which will traverse this State about on a line with Allentown, Sunbury and Leechburg, solves, it is said, the mystery surrounding the big purchases of land which have been in progress in Snyder county for the last year. These have given rise to all kinds of rumors, as the hundreds of acres bought about Shamokin Dam are for a great classification yard for the new system. This yard, which will be located on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, will be between Selinsgrove and Shamokin Dam, extending almost from Penn's Creek to the bank of the river. The yard will be one of the largest in the country, exceeding, on the plans as now drawn, the yards in Harrisburg and at Enola.

Threshing Engine Sets Large Barn Afire.

The large barn on the farm of John Haagen, situated about three miles east of Beech Creek, on the main road to Lock Haven, burned Thursday night. The fire was discovered shortly after 11 o'clock and had gained such headway that only the live stock and a few implements were saved. All of this season's crops are a total loss. Also 500 bushels of old wheat and 200 bushels of old oats. Every building about the premises was burned except the house, which a northeast wind aided in the efforts to save.

It is presumed that the fire was caused by a spark from the engine which had been operating there Thursday. Evidently the spark smouldered for hours in some obscure place undetected, breaking out in flame during the night.

The threshing outfit belonged to George Brungard, of Nittany Valley, and the thresher which was in the barn was burned. The engine and water tank were saved. In the wagon shed was a hay and straw baler which was owned by W. G. Shaffer. This was burned also.

The loss is a serious one to all concerned. Mr. Haagen is an elderly man and the blow is a hard one on him. The total loss is estimated at $4,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000 in the Grange Insurance company.

The fire was so near the public road that people driving from Mill Hall on the way home from Hecla Park were held up for several hours, unable to drive past.

LOCALS.

Mifflinburg Bank stock sold at public sale at the rate of $148 per share. The par value is $50.

Rev. James W. Boal, D. D., held services in the Lutheran church, Bellefonte, Sunday.

Rev. M. S. Derstine filled the appointment in the United Evangelical church Sunday evening. His efforts were greatly appreciated by his hearers.

Rev. and Mrs. M. Shaffer Derstine and daughter, Miss Marguerite, of McElhattan, drove to Centre Hall last week, where they are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Sarah Derstine.

Will Garman, manager of the Garman opera house, Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall last week. The opera house is being repaired by Mr. Garman, and arrangements have been made to secure a number of first-class operas, etc.

Miss May Rhone, of Harrisburg, was home over Sunday. The office of Pure Food Commissioner Warren has been moved into the new Capitol, and Miss Rhone, who is one of the clerks in that department, is greatly pleased with the new surroundings.

There are two little words, simple enough in themselves, that introduce untold trouble in the world and are responsible for more gossip, scandal and harm than any other two words in the English language. These two words are nothing more than, "They say." They have done more to ruin the reputations than all other things. If you never quote what "they say" you may be quite certain you are not a gossip.

BUSINESS MEN'S PICNIC.

14,000 Persons Enjoy a Perfect Picnic Day at Hecla Park—The Games and Contests.

Thursday of last week was a perfect day for picnicking, and consequently persons estimated to number fourteen thousand gathered at Hecla Park on the occasion of the Business Men's Picnic. The pleasure seekers embraced persons in all walks of life from the two great counties—Centre and Clinton—of Central Pennsylvania.

The Coleville band and Germania orchestra furnished abundant music.

The Clinton county shooters won the prize, a $20 hammerless shot gun, by killing one more clay bird than the team from Centre. The team, with the number of birds each shooter hit out of the 25 was as follows: Harry Schroat 19, George Shade 23, Harry Wilson 17, P. S. Kift 9, James N. Keller 20, Shuman Furst 21, total 108. The record made by the Centre county shooters was: D. Chambers 20, George Uzzle 19, C. H. Watson 22, S. Hines 17, Frank Warfield 17, James Uzzle 12, total 107.

The game of ball was won by the Milton team by scoring five runs, the Autos failing to make a score.

The game of water ball on the lake between teams of five boys each, who took their positions on bobbing rafts, afforded much amusement for the crowd.

The display of pyrotechnics while not as elaborate as is put off in the big cities on the Fourth of July, was well worth seeing, and those who remained for this feature were highly pleased.

Williams' Grove Picnic.

The thirty-third Annual Great Grangers' Picnic Exhibition will be held at Williams' Grove, August 27 to September 1, 1906. This is undoubtedly the largest and finest display of farm machinery held in the United States. The beauty of the exhibit is that so much of it is running. Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Threshing Machinery, Traction Engines and Ensilage Cutters galore are all shown in operation. Several herds of Prize Cattle will be on exhibition. The auditorium will be attractive, as usual. During the day addresses by leading Grangers and Agriculturists. The Gubernatorial Candidates are expected on Wednesday and Thursday. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, illustrated lectures by Frank R. Roberson; Thursday and Friday evenings, musical and literary entertainments by the best of Chautauqua talent. Everything first class. Tickets good from August 22nd to September 5th, at low rates on all railroads. Consult your nearest ticket agent.

Mr. Voter, Note This.

If voters have not paid a state or county tax within two years preceding the sixth day of November next they should call upon the assessor of their proper ward and have themselves assessed on their occupation so that they may qualify themselves to vote. They should do this not later than Wednesday, September 5th—two months before the election. The payment of a tax to qualify as a voter must be made one month before the election, or not later than Saturday, October 6th. Under the "Corrupt Practices Act," no tax can be paid for the voter by a political party, candidate or any individual, nor can a tax receipt be given the voter as a gift. The penalty for the violation of this law is fine and imprisonment.

Roads at $8663.87 Per Mile.

Figures showing the work of the State Highway Department for 1906, either completed or under way, are a significant commentary on the vast job the State has undertaken.

Appropriation for road purposes, made by the Legislature of 1903, to be expended under the direction of the State Highway Department, is $6,500,000, distributed throughout a period of six years.

Roads completed August 10 amounted to 457,363 feet, and cost $750,464.77. This is equal to 86.62 miles, and the average cost per mile was $8663.87.

Fatal Use of Oil to Light Fire.

While Mrs. Frank Swanger, nineteen years old, of Lewistown Narrows, was lighting a fire with kerosene the blaze followed the stream of oil to the mouth of the can and exploded it, scattering the burning oil over her body. She was fatally burned, dying an hour later. The house was saved from destruction by the aid of a bucket brigade of the neighbors.

Busted!

The Democratic Watchman.

That Bellefonte—State College trolley road scheme which was started so buoyantly a year ago has collapsed as utterly as an inflated balloon would with a dozen cannon balls shot through it.

Visiting cards printed at this office.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The per capita of money in circulation in America at the present time is $32.33.

A lock for a bolt nut has been perfected by A. P. Maize, of Millheim, who expects to have the same patented.

The descendants of Jonathan Dinges, of Penn township, to the number of sixty, held a reunion the other Sunday.

The members of the Evangelical church held a peanut social at the home of Sidney Poorman, Thursday evening. Something over ten dollars was the net return.

William W. Krape, of Freeport, Illinois, was nominated for state senator by the Republicans of his district. Mr. Krape is a relative of the Krapes in this valley, and a native of Clinton county.

The merchant who uses stationery decorated with gargling oil, axle grease or other cheap, advertising matter is, to the home printer, what the mail order house is to the home merchant.

Miss Carrie Yearick, of Allentown, was in the valley among friends, and also attended the Yearick reunion at Hecla Park. Miss Yearick is the sister of the wife of Dr. Thos. S. Land, president of Allentown College for Women.

A misfortune befell the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Sharer, in Centre Hall, last week. The tot pulled a table cloth, and caused a portion of hot water to be spilled over its body. While the scald was not serious, it was quite painful.

Prof. W. E. Bray, principal of the Mining and Mechanical Institute at Freeland, who, with his wife, has been spending several weeks at the home of J. K. Moyer, of Rebersburg, spent last Tuesday in town as the guest of D. J. Meyer.

The oats crop was harvested last week. The fair weather was put to good use by the farmers. . . . Plowing is said to be a tough proposition, the many heavy rains having beat the soil very solid. . . . Hitching posts were erected along the cemetery.

Heretofore water has been hauled to the saw mill of Brisbin & Company, on the Bartges farm, east of Old Fort, but the firm has decided to have a well drilled. The work will be performed by Al. Krape, using the machinery formerly owned by him, but now the property of Wm. Harnish, Jr.

Mrs. John F. Mullen, of Allegheny, and Mrs. James P. Herring, of Altoona, have been the guests of their brothers and sisters in Centre Hall during the past week. They will remain until the beginning of next week, when Mrs. Mullen and her son James will accompany Mrs. Herring to her home.

Some vagrant set fire to the cold storage buildings on the famous Fisher fruit farm at Unionville, and the buildings and contents were totally consumed. Fisher's is the largest fruit farm in Bald Eagle valley and it was brought to its high degree of cultivation by the well known old Quaker, the late William P. Fisher.

County Commissioners, John L. Dunlap, C. A. Weaver and John G. Bailey with Commissioner's clerk, James P. Corl, are in Lancaster attending the sessions of the twentieth annual convention of the County Commissioners of Pennsylvania which terminates today (Thursday). During their absence the Commissioners' office is closed.

Miss Kathryn Brisbin and her sister, Miss Daisy Brisbin, have returned from a six weeks' course at Chautauqua, N. Y., says the Bellefonte Daily News. Miss Kathryn took the organ course and Miss Daisy a course in teaching. A few Sundays ago Dr. Vincent selected Miss Kathryn Brisbin to preside at the organ in the auditorium where she received the applause of 8000 people for her performance.

The man who pays his debts and his taxes may be a blessing or a curse to the community. It depends on what else he does. In making this statement it is to be understood that by the word "debt" is meant the ordinary cash obligation which a man incurs in the transaction of his business. There are men who appear to believe that so long as they are not indebted to their neighbors for goods purchased, or the municipality or the state for the last tax levy they have discharged their whole duty and nothing more can be asked of them. But in reality a man's duty to his neighbor is limited only by his power to do his neighbor good, and his duty to the community by his ability to be of service to it. The community in which the prevailing statement is "What do I get out of it?" is one which does not and cannot prosper.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, has instructed the state's legal officers to begin immediate prosecution of the known members of the lynching mob at Greenwood.

Dr. Whitman V. White, member of the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hospital of New York, was arrested at Pittsfield, Mass., on a charge of grand larceny.

Eleven policemen and one gendarme were killed and four policemen wounded in Poland on Thursday.

E. H. Sanderson, a wealthy Californian, shot his wife and committed suicide.

The 40 American warships to take part in the naval review at Oyster Bay will anchor while the President steams between the lines of fighters.

Texas Rangers have been sent to Brownsville, Tex., where 400 men armed with winchesters threaten negro troops confined to their barracks.

The trade of the United States with its non-contiguous territory during the last fiscal year was over $119,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent.

New York Republicans will probably nominate Charles E. Hughes for governor. He is picked to defeat William R. Hearst, the prospective Democratic candidate.

Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of President Roosevelt, has accepted the position of secretary of the international policyholders' committee.

Henry M. Whitney and John B. Moran, district attorney of Boston, are rivals for the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts.

At Norristown, Pa., an effort was made wreck a new iron mill. The attack was aimed against the contractors of the building .

Sigmund A. Neustadt, assistant superintendent of the Meropolitan Life Insurance Company, committed suicide in Paterson, N. J.

George L. Record will be a candidate against Senator Dryden, who is anxious to succees himself in the United States Senate.

The International Typographical Union, in session at Colorado Springs, selected Hot Springs Ark., as the next meeting place.

The Southern Nurserymen's Association, in session at Chattanooga, condemned the free seed distribution by the government.

In spite of the personal plea of Governor Hayward, of South Carolina, a mob at Columbia riddled a negro with shot.

Senator Depew's chaffeur was arrested near White Plains, N. Y., on the charge of exceeding the speed limit.

The Coney Island car fare trouble will be adjusted by the giving of a rebate slip to every person paying a 10-cent fare until the question is finally settled by the courts.

The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Saratoga, September 25. The Democratic State Convention will meet at Buffalo on the same date.

Louis Nye, a night watchman at the bridge being built at Legsinville, Pa., by the Pittsburg Railway Company, was fatally shot by three men.

A bag of stolen jewelry, worth $50,000 has been found in the ruins of the World's Fair, Chicago.

Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, has ordered the State militia to fire on lynching mobs.

A half million acres of land in Oregon have changed hands.

The fortieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic formally opened at Minneapolis with business sessions, campfires and reunions by the score. The heat resulted in 12 prostrations being reported by the hospitals, but none resulted fatally.

The trial of the first of the San Francisco insurance cases, involving an earthquake clause, has begun. The companies will demand a jury trial in each case.

It was testified before a government inquiry in Toledo that Ann Arbor Railroad officials were interested in an ice trust.

FOREIGN

Secretary Root, in an address to a large assemblage of natives and North Americans at Buenos Ayres, spoke of the great prospects for the fututre development of that country by the investment of capital from the United States.

In the battle between the forces of Raisuli, the bandit, and those of the Sultan in Morocco more than 100 men were killed.

More than 2,000 political prisoners was sent to Siberia from Russia last month.

Baron Komura, who was peace plenipotentiary and foreign minister of Japan, and who recently was appointed ambassador to Great Britain, arrived at London.

The Salvation Army in England has completed arrangements for the settlement of 20,000 to 25,000 emigrants in Canada within a year.

There were 51 distinct shocks of earthquake felt on the Island of St. Lucia within eight hours.

The British Government will seek the extradition of William Conn, treasurer of the Benevolent Society of Postal Employes, who absconded to the United States, leaving a shortage of $145,000.

Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., who has been traveling in Russia studying political conditions, was arrested near Volokawsk as a suspicious character.

Secretary Root made an important speech upon the sentiment binding the United States and her sister republics in South America at a banquet at the government house, Buenos Ayres.

Thousands of Jews are fleeing from Poland to Roumania to escape massacre.

Investigation of the abuses of the Siberian Railway by Russian official during the war show that 1,500 cars disappeared and at one station the frauds exceeded $350,000.

On account of the continued illness of the Sultan of Turkey, United States Minister Leishman has no official relations with the Turkish officials.

The antiritualists have again become active in England.

Ambassador Meyer left St. Petersburg for Kissengen to take the cure.

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE WORK HAVOC IN CHILI

Calmity Similar To San Francisco's Descends Upon City of Valparaiso.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE BELIEVED TO BE DEAD.

Fire, It Is Reported, Has Laid Waste Nearly the Entire Business Portion of the City--Santiago May Be Similarly Devastated.

TERRIBLE LOSSES.

At Valparaiso from 200 to 1,000 people were killed and injured. Property losses, $250,000,000.

At Santiago, the capital city, many persons believed to have been killed by falling buildings. The buildings of Congress and other public buildings seriously damaged.

The towns of Vina del Mar, Quirihue, Salto Si Lamache, Quillota Virlage, Casablanca, San Felipe and Lloillai nearly all in ruins.

At Concepcion and a number of the above-named towns many persons were killed and injured.

Nearly all the railroads are destroyed and communication between the stricken cities cut off.

Thousands of people are homeless, and as the nights are cold and windy the suffering is intense.

The panic continues, owing to frequent shocks, but milder than those which caused the wreck and ruin.

There were 82 shocks felt in great severity, and during that night 82 shocks were felt.

Most of the buildings of the city either were ruined or damaged.

The loss will be enormous, probably reaching $250,000,000.

It is estimated that the killed and injured number from 500 to 1,000.

Vina del Mar, three miles from Valparaiso, and having a population of over 10,000; Quidihue, 225 miles to the southward, with a population of 2,500; Salto Si Limache, 15 miles to the northwest, with a population of 6,500; Quillota, 25 miles to the northwest, with a population of 10,000, and villages all around were destroyed.

Most of the damage was due to fire, which started immediately after the first shock.

The whole population is sleeping in the hills, the parks or the streets.

While food was scarce for a time the authorities have taken charge of stores of provisions and believe they can prevent a famine. The city is under martial law.

The railroads are all destroyed.

Rain, which began to fall immediately after the first shock, stopped an hour afterward.

The nights are very cold and windy and the people sleeping in the open are suffering greatly.

The captain of a steamship which has arrived from San Francisco says that the situation here is worse than that following the disaster at San Francisco.

Lima, Peru, (By Cable).—At about 8 o'clock Thursday evening there was a tremendous earthquake at Valparaiso, Chili. As at San Francisco, the shock was followed by the outbreaking of many fires. The flames, extending from the Plaza Orden towards the North, have not yet been extinguished. Many houses have been dstroyed, and nearly all of them are more or less damaged, either by earthquake or by fire.

Business is at a complete standstill. The banks are closed. The gas supply is unavailable, and the electric-lighting system is completely destroyed. Consequently, the city at night is in darkness.

The greatest panic prevails among the inhabitants. Many families are fleeing from the city.

The weather is fair and the sea is clam.

Communication with Santiago de Chili is interrupted, and it is impossible to learn what has occurred there.

Many persons were killed and injured in Valparaiso. A number of the dead are buried in the ruins. The shocks continue, but are milder.

The shipping in the port was not injured. The streets which suffered most were Calles Blanco, Condell and Esmeralda, and those in the Delicias district.

Valparaiso Thursday night.

Valparaiso, Chili (By Cable). — This city, and, in fact, the whole of Chili, has met with one of the greatest earthquake disasters in its history.

At 7.52 o'clock last Thursday evening Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of

LEAPED FROM THE BALCONIES.

Fearful Scenes in Santiago During Earthquake —Buildings Wrecked.

Santiago de Chili, (By Cable).—It is known that at least eight lives were lost in this city by the earthquake, but it is believed that many persons were killed by the falling buildings, and that their bodies will be discovered later. Several persons became so panic-sticken during the tremblings of the earth that they threw themselves from the balconies of their homes and were killed. The fires which followed the earthquake in this city were promptly extinguished, but while they lasted they added greatly to the terror of the people.

As all telegraph and telephone lines were more or less damaged the exact situation throughout the country is not yet known, but advices have been received to the effect that the towns of Virlage and Casablanca were entirely destroyed and that San Felipe, Rancague, Melipilla and Llaillai were severely damaged. At Concepcion the shock was severe and a number of persons were killed or injured. The towns of Rengo, San Fernando, Quillotta and San Antonio and many villages are in ruins. All railway service in the central zone is either interrupted entirely or greatly delayed and commerce is practically at a standstill.

ARMY OFFICERS LEAD IN PLOT

Conspiracy To Overthrow the Cuban Government.

PRESIDENT PALMA MARKED FOR DEATH

Three Sons of Gen. Calixto Garcia, Generals Monteagudo and del Castillo, With Colonels Piedra and Alberti, Held on the Charge of Conspiracy to Assassinate President Palma —Warrants for Others.

Havana (By Cable).—Velez Gracia, Gen. Carlos Gracia and Gen. Justo Gracia, sons of Gen. Calixto Gracia; Generals Monteagudo and Loynaz del Castilla and Colonels Piedra and Alberti were arrested Sunday on charges, made by the secret police, of being implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate President Palma and overturn the goverment.

Gen. del Castillo made his escape. All the others were placed in jail.

Warrants on the same charge are out against Gen. Demetrio Duany Castillo, Colonels Pino Guerra, Artuo Asbert, Miguel Llarenn, Evaristo Estenoz, Juan Gilberto, Gomez and many others.

The authorities are showing great activity. All the customs employes have been armed and the treasury is heavily guarded.

President Palma spent the day at the palace conferring with the chiefs of the government. Instructions were issued to the rurales, police and artillery. Many seditious proclamations have been issued.

The persons implicated in the conspiracy against the government received much money from agents sent abroad, among whom was Orestes Ferrera, who is now in New York.

There were two fights at San Juan y Martinez. The rurales captured two rebels. It is rumored that the rebels numbered 250.

Thaw Gets Eleven Thousand.

Pittsburg, (Special).—By the filing of the report of the trustees of his father's estate on the Coke Trust deal, Harry Kendall Thaw is more than $11,000 richer. He gets one-tenth of the fund in the hands of the trustees for distribution, and it will be placed to his credit as soon as the Court has audited the report.

Hanged Himself in Play.

Atchison, Ken., (Special). — George Baumgartner, aged 16 years, who came from Germany two years ago to study for the priesthood, accidentally killed himself at the play hall of St. Benedict's College. He had in play placed a short rope around his neck and accidentally stepped off the stage. His neck was broken.

Lynching Postals Barred.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The postal authorities decided that postal cards depicting lynching scenes are unmailable matter. The question was submitted to the Department by James H. Ramsey, postmaster at Salisbury, N. C., whose office has been receiving many postals which bore photographs of the scenes attending the lynching of Gillespie and Dillingham, two negroes who were hanged by a mob last week.

McKinley Memorial Orators.

Columbus, O., (Special).—Justice W. R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court, and Senator John W. Daniel, of Virignia, are to be the orators at the dedication of the McKinley memorial which the city and county are jointly erecting at the main entrance of the statehouse grounds, which is set for September 14, the fifth anniversary of the death of the president.

So Says Longworth.

Cincinnati, O., (Special).—Congressman Longworth was asked if he thought President Roosevelt could be induced to stand for another term, and said: "No possible combination of circumstances could arise which would lead him to accept another term. His mind is settled and irrevocably on that matter."

New Courthouse at Elkins.

Elkins, W. Va., (Special).—The members of the County Court, after going over the plans for the partly completed new courthouse building with Contractor J. P. Conn, have decided to have it completed at once for $33,500, bringing the total cost up to $100,000, the original figure for the building. A few alterations have been made in the original plans. Genuine Tennessee marble will be used in finishing the courtroom, instead of using the imitation. Work will be resumed at once.

INGALLS ASSAILS LAWS.

Anti-Trust and Rate Measures Roundly Scored.

Put-in-Bay, Ohio, (Special).—President M. E. Ingalls of the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati and chairman of the Big Four Railway, in an address before the Ohio Bankers' Association, created something of a stir by declaring that the greatest menace to American business and banking interests today is the various trade laws which have been passed, particularly the Hepburn and the Sherman acts.

The United States, he said, had just started in its development, and this development depends upon wise and generous encouragement. Yet, under the construction placed upon the Sherman act by the courts, a business man who comes to any agreement with competitors is guilty of an act in restraint of trade and is liable to punishment. Mr. Ingalls believed that the common people would suffer more from such a suppression of business as a result of this law than anyone else.

Mr. Ingalls, describing the new Hepburn bill, said it was the shippers who tempted the railroads. He thought the laws recently passed by Congress and numerous State Legislatures ought to be entitled "Laws in restraint of the commerce of the country." Mr. Ingalls predicted that within two years the halls of Congress would be filled with shippers demanding a change in the recently enacted statutes.

Prosperity in America, he said, was now at a great height. He sounded a note warning against the growing tendency of extravagance among the American people. As an illustration, he pointed to the fact that $400,000,000 had been spent in automobiles in the last three or four years, and this was but one item.

SANTO DOMINGO IN FERMENT.

Revolutionary Movements Are Expected at Any Momen'.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Santo Domingo is again in a ferment and, according to dispatches received by the State Department, more revolutionary troubles are expected there at any time. Unrest about Monte Christi and other northern ports of the islands portends further movements against the Government, and Commander Southerland, who is in command of the American fleet which is guarding the island against revolutionary expeditions, has been warned to be on the lookout for parties which are expected to reach the island from Porto Rico or other neighboring islands.

PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT PALMA.

Cuba's President Fears Assassination—Palace Guards Doubled.

Havana, (Special).—There are rumors of a conspiracy to assassinate President Palma. In consequence the palace and treasury guards have been doubled, the customs employees armed and rifles issued to the police.

It is also stated that armed parties in the country are demanding money from planters. The Government denies the rumors, and says that perfect tranquility prevails. The newspapers are full of rumors and official denials.

The Discussion says: "The condition of alarm continues. The existence of conspiracies is a fact. Calixto Garcia's son and other leaders are being shadowed."

TWELVE KILLED, TWENTY HURT.

Fragments of Bodies Hurled a Mile By Explosion of Dynamite.

El Paso, Texas, (Special).—Information from Chihuahua is that 12 men were killed and 20 injured, many of whom will die, as the result of the explosion of a carload of dynamite in Chihuahua, Mexico.

The car was being transferred for the Robinson mine, at Santa Eulalia. Bodies and pieces of human flesh were hurled into the air and picked up a mile distant. Windows were broken in almost every house in town, and many walls were cracked. Several American foremen are reported killed.

Fertilizer Trust Cases.

Washington (Special).—The Fertilizer Trust cases have reached the Supreme Court of the United States, having been docketed Tuesday. They are in the form of appeals of the decision of Judge Goff, of the United States Circuit branch, who denied writs of habeas corpus in the cases of James G. Tinley, of the Tennessee Fertilizer Company, and others indicted on the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade, in violation of the Sherman Antitrust act. A half dozen defendant fertilizing concerns are involved. All of the indicted officials are under $5,000 bond each to answer for trial in the federal court for the middle district of Tennessee.

Motorman Shot By Passenger.

Harrisburg, Pa., (Special).—Charles Lehman, a motorman on the Steel Line of the Central Pennsylvania Traction Company, was shot and fatally wounded by one of a group of Italians who started a fight on a car. Lehman attempted to separate the men, when one of the men drew a revolver and fired a shot at close range. The bullet penetrated Lehman's right side. The Italians jumped from the car, but the passengers gave chase and caught three, two of whom had revolvers. The crowd mobbed one of the foreigners and beat him almost to death

Mine Strike Settled.

Scranton, Pa., (Special).—The strike in the Jermyn mines, at Redham, was settled. The strike was inaugurated on February 13 last, owing to the reduction in the pay for rock work of a few of the miners. President Jermyn and a committee of miners met Friday, when an agreement was entered into that the award of the Strike Commission should apply to the Jermyn mines, and that work be resumed at No. 1 forthwith, and at No. 2 as soon as the company can place it in condition.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE G. A. R.

Private Brown Elected Commander-in-Chief.

BIG GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP.

The Report of Commander-in-Chief Tanner Was of Considerable Length, and Covered All Features of the Work Done by the Grand Army During the Last Year.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, O.

Senior Vice Commander—William H. Armstrong, of Indianapolis.

Junior Vice Commander—E. B. Fenton, of Detroit.

Chaplain-in-Chief — Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul.

Surgeon General—W. H. Johnson, of Lincoln, Neb.

Minneapolis, (Special).—The feature of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was the election of new officers, as follows; Commander-in-Chief, R. B. Brown, Zanesville, O.; senior vice commander, William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; junior vice commander, E. B. Fenton, Detroit; chaplain-in-chief, Archbishop John Ireland, St. Paul; surgeon general, W. H. Johnson, Lincoln, Neb.

Mrs Carrie Sparkling, of St. Louis, was elected national president of the Woman's Relief Corps. Her principal rival was Mrs. Kate Jones, of New York.

The strongest opponents of Mr. Brown for commander-in-chief were C. G. Burton, of Missouri, and Capt. P. H. Coney, of Kansas. Both of these withdrew when it was seen that the election of Mr. Brown was a certainty. Mr. Brown was then chosen by acclamation. Several candidates were nominated for senior and junior vice commanders, but at the last instant all withdrew in favor of Mr. Armstrong for the senior position, and Mr. Fenton for the junior place, and both men were chosen unanimously.

After the elections the place of holding the next encampment was taken up, and the New York delegation presented Saratoga. An adjournment was taken before a vote was reached and other cities that desired the encampment will have an opportunity to present their invitatons later. The sentiment is strong in favor of Saratoga.

The new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, R. B. Brown, was born in 1845, and has always lived in Ohio. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry at the age of 16 years, and served in the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland, until he was mustered out in 1864. He then reenlisted as a veteran soldier and served as such until the end of the war. He was a private throughout the first three years of his service and then became a noncommissioned officer. He has always been active in the work of the Grand Army. Mr. Brown is now editor of the Zanesville Courier.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Acting Attorney General Robb has decided that Mexican laborers cannot be brought into Texas under contract, and that they must be deported.

President Roosevelt has appointed James S. Harlan, of Chicago, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clements is of the opinion that the railroads will not oppose the new rate regulation law.

The armored cruiser North Carolina will be launched at Newport News, October 6.

A parcels post to Denmark has been established.

The Immigration Commissioners are much concerned over the number of cases to trachoma among immigrants. It is feared this disease of the eye may become epidemic in this country.

Examinations will be held at the State Department on October 1 to select six student interpreters to serve in the American Consular Service in Japan and China.

Alfred A. Hambleton has been appointed postmaster at St. Michaels, Md.

Speaker Cannon has accepted the challenge of organized labor to a fight over his re-election, and will deliver an address to his constituency on the Anti-injunction Bill.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is inquiring into the compliance with the law requiring air-brakes on freight cars.

The Army Commission has been summoned to the Philippines to investigate the conduct of certain officers.

The battleship Rhode Island has been accepted subject to minor alterations.

The railroads are to carry the rate law fight up to the Supreme Court.

A bulletin of the Bureau of Labor shows that living is more expensive to workingmen in the North Atlantic States than in any other section.

Francis H. Smith, one of the first official reporters of congressional debates, died at Washington, Ct., whre he was born in 1829.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to hold further hearings in the case against the coal carrying railroads.

Suppress Bucket-Shops.

Birmingham, Ala., (Special).—Without a dissenting vote, the City Council of Birmingham finally passed an ordinance which will prohibit the operation of any kind of brokerage houses in the city which deal in futures after October 1.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Gold imports are now talked of.

Biggest wheat crop on record is a real bull argument on security values.

Bids only slightly above par were offered for Boston's $3,900,000 of new 4 per cent. bonds.

J. Horace Harding is quoted as denying that his firm is a member of the bull pool in Pennsylvania.

To the average man the crop report looked first-rate and yet it caused liquidation of stocks.

REIGN OF BLOOD IN OLD WARSAW

A Massacre of Police and Other Officials.

St. Petersburg (By Cable). — Acting apparently with a definite plan and at a signal, the terrorists and revolutionists Wednesday inaugurated a carnival of murderous attacks with bombs and revolvers on the police and troops in various cities in Poland, echoes of which are heard from Samara, Ufa, Yalta, Kiev and even faraway Chita, where Acting Chief of Police Gorpinchenko was slain almost on his own doorstep. The revolutionist campaign flamed out with especial virulence at Warsaw, where over a score were slain in the streets and many more wounded. Among the killed, according to the latest official advices, were two sergeants of police, eight patrolmen, three gendarmes, five soldiers, a Jewish merchant and a woman. The returns are not all in.

Policemen and soldiers were shot down like rabbits in the streets. Their assailants, who traveled in small bands, almost all escaped among the terrorized but sympathetic populace. The only considerable capture was a band of 10 men who had invaded a grogshop and killed a soldier. These were taken by a passing patrol. Troops fired into a crowd, killing 15 and wounding 130 with bullets and bayonets.

Bombs were employed in an attack on the police station of the Volsk precinct in Warsaw, where a sergeant, two patrolmen and a soldier were wounded.

Other Polish cities singled out by the terrorists were Lodz, where six soldiers, three patrolmen and the wife of a police captain were wounded by the explosion of bombs in the police station, and two soldiers and two terrorists killed in the streets; Radom, where a bomb thrown into the police station killed the wife and child of a captain; Vletslovsk, where the chief of police was slain, and Plock where at a given signal the policemen on all the posts were simultaneously attacked and several of them wounded.

On account of the agrarian disorders and especially several attacks on post trains, the railway between Samara and Zlatoust, which already was carrying guards on all its trains, was placed under martial law. Two of these attacks occurred near Ufa, revolutionists in each case flagging a train, bursting open the doors of the mail cars with bombs and rifling the registered pouches. The booty in one case amounted to $15,000; in the other case the amount is not known.

Fresh evidences of discontent among the troops are furnished by the soldiers in Trans-Caucasia, who are on the point of rebelling. Late advices indicate that the situation is serious, and it would not be surprising if an open mutiny broke out.

The garrison at Tiflis is badly affected, and dispatches received say that the discontent is spreading. Even the Cossacks have rebelled to the point of refusing to do police duty, and have made threats against their officers. A number of arrests have been made among the soldiers.

The investigation into the attempt on the life of Grand Duke Nicholas on August 10, at the Guards' camp maneuvers at Krasnoye-Selo, has not only developed that ball cartridges were used in 96 rifles of the sharpshooters, but that the Krasnoye-Selo incident was preceded earlier in the week by two sensational occurrences directly due to disloyalty among the troops.

CORPSES OF SAFE ROBBERS.

Explosion Had Wrecked Store and Burned the Debris.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—In the ruins of the Nile Simth general store, at Scio, N. Y., are believed to be the charred corpses of two safe robbers. The store, with the Harris Bank and three dwellings, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock A. M. The fire followed the report of an explosion which blew out the front of the Smith store. Men are now searching the ruins for the bodies of the men.

The door of the safe in Smith's store was blown into the street and two men are said to have been seen lying prostrate in the building when the flames first lighted it up. In the safe was $600 which is supposed to have been destroyed. The total loss is placed at $50,000.

Killed in Saving Others.

Allentown, Pa., (Special).—In his successful effort to save the lives of three women, Daniel Coll, aged 21 years, a brakeman on the Ironton Railroad, lost his life. His train was backing through a cut when he saw the women. The space was narrow between the track and banks, and Coll, fearing they might be caught, signalled to the engineer to stop. Coll's gesticulations caused the engineer to shut off steam so suddenly that the train was violently jarred. Call was thrown under the wheels and killed.

Killed His Sister.

Ronaoke, Va., (Special).—At Clark's Station, Pulaski County, the five-year-old son of C. W. Brinkley, a Norfolk and Western Railway section foreman, accidentally shot and killed his four-year-old sister with a breech-loading shotgun. The parents of the children had gone to a springhouse nearby and in their absence the boy secured the gun and in some manner it was discharged, the contents entering the girl's breast.

Sand in Ear Proves Fatal.

Atlantic City, N. J., (Special).—Herbert Lawrence, a life guard, died of blood poisoning. While making a rescue three weeks ago considerable sand lodged in one ear. Later serious complications developed. Lawrence underwent several operations, but without any apparent relief.

Repudiates Insurance.

San Francisco (Special).—The Rhine and Moselle Insurance Company of Germany has decided that it will not pay its $2,000,000 of liabilities arising from the fire of April 18. A cable dispatch to that effect was received by General Manager Mathis from the home office. The company's policies do not carry an earthquake exemption clause, and it is thought at the local office that the head officers are putting forth the plea of "an act of Providence."

A Window Gleaner.

All day they have toiled up the sun-
burned slope,
Homeward bound with their heap-
ed sheaves;
Brawny the arms in their blue-
checked sleeves,
Buoyant each heart with youth and
hope.
While I watch through a tree with
yellowing leaves,
From the window behind the helio-
trope.

Do they guess for a moment the
splendid dower
They bear up the hill, those har-
vest hands?
With their ringing song o'er the
harvest lands—
Day at the flood, and life at the flow-
er?
The wheat that cannot be bound
in bands,
Unminted gold in a Midas shower?

Not they! But that other whose
couch is spread
By the window o'erlooking the wag-
on track;
Who cries a bit at the sweetmeat
lack,
With the daily portion of bitter bread.
While this the taunt of each creak-
ing rack—
"Who go not afield must stay unfed!"

But now that the last of the loaded
wains
Has rolled out of sight, my tired
eyes close;
And a river of dusk thro' the still
room flows,
Till the travail passes, and peace re-
mains.
I look—and the sky is a dew-damp
rose,
And the panes of my window cathe-
dral panes!

Look down the steep where the hol-
lows lie,
Full to the brim of the red-gold,
ight;
And a picture unrolls on the fall-
ing night,
Limned by the artist, Imagery!
O purblind reapers gone over the
height!
Ye have passed much goodly sub-
stance by!

So I must glean from my window-
seat,
Nor go afield with the hale and
strong;
When the daylight fails and the
shadows throng.
Behold! my garners are full of wheat!
A marvelous canvas, a sheaf of
song.
And a vision above and beyond them,
sweet!
—Emma Herrick Weed, in Youth's
Companion.

A CROOK'S REVENGE

By a Secret Service Man.

"When an expert crook calmly and deliberately sets to work to get even with a former pal against whom he has a grudge, something uncommonly artistic in deviousness is bound to be the result.

"The release from the New Jersey State prison of old man Brockway, the octogenarian counterfeiter and forger, and the man who, as everybody knows, has been at the very top of his profession for a matter of fifty years, reminds me of the singularly handsome fashion with which Brockway got even with another famous crook who had done him an underhand trick.

"The other famous crook was the 'celebrated' Tom O'Brien, the man who is said to have made a million dollars in the purveying of gold bricks, of whom a great deal is written in the crooks' book of former Inspector Byrnes of New York. O'Brien is now doing a 'lifer' in a French penal settlement. After he had bribed the keepers who were taking him to Dannemora prison a number of years ago, he escaped and made his way to Paris, where not long after, he shot and killed his pal, 'Kid' Waddell, and the French authorities put him away for life. Every once in a while a story pops up to the effect that O'Brien's wife, who lives in New York, is about to buy a South American man-o'-war and undertake an expedition to the French penal settlement to release her husband by leveling the prison walls, but those are New York Sunday newspaper stories.

"A good many years ago Brockway and O'Brien were on friendly terms, although, as their 'lines' were different, they never worked together. Then O'Brien pulled off some sort of a mean trick on Brockway, the details of which are only known to a few close-mouthed veteran crooks, and Brockway determined to get even.

"O'Brien was making his annual gold-brick-selling tour through the State of Pennsylvania a few months after he had gained the enmity of Brockway, when, in a little town not many miles from Pittsburg, he was approached by an extremely simple-looking old farmer who asked O'Brien a question as to the time of departure of the next train for Pittsburg. The appearance of the prosperous-looking old farmer immediately caused the gold-brick man to chirk up.

"'Got business in Pittsburg eh, pop?' said O'Brien, with the amiability for which he was noted.

"'Well, I reckon I have—some,' replied the old farmer. 'Got a few bonds that I'm calculating to sell in Pittsburg.'

"Gilt-edged stuff, I'll warrant?' said O'Brien.

"'Well, they couldn't be much gilter-edged, I reckon,' was the old farmer's smiling reply. 'Pennsylvania railroad first mortgage bonds, and I guess they're as good as the kind the Government issues, ain't they?'

"This interested Mr. Thomas O'Brien a great deal.

"'How much have you got tied up in those bonds, sir?' he asked the guileless-looking farmer. 'I inquire because maybe I'll buy them myself and save you the trip to Pittsburg. I'm looking for an investment of that sort with a bit of money that I have not any pressing need for just now.'

"'Oh, I've only got ten thousand dollars' worth,' replied the farmer, 'and I reckon I won't have any bother getting rid of them in Pittsburg.'

"Then O'Brien got busy in his scientific way. He had something he wanted to show the old farmer, he said, and he invited him up to his hotel room, and there, after leading up to it with the customary ingenious story, O'Brien showed him the gold brick.

"But how am I going to know that it's sure enough gold?' inquired the guileless one.

"'Simplest thing in the world,' was O'Brien's ready reply. 'Come on to Pittsburg and I'll prove it to you.'

"They got aboard a local train and went to Pittsburg, and O'Brien took the farmer-looking man to an office in an out-of-the-way office building. The office had the legend, 'U. S. Assayer,' painted on the glass door. The 'assayer,' of course, was O'Brien's pal, planted there by him to convince victims of the 'genuineness' of the bricks. The 'assayer' bored a little hole in a corner of the brick, went through the motions of testing the borings with acid, and so on, and pronounced the brick to be of the purest coin gold. The farmer-looking man's eyes glistened.

"'What are you asking for it?' he inquired of O'Brien.

"'It's worth a pat $12,000 at the Mint,' said O'Brien, 'but, for the reasons which prevent me appearing at the Mint myself just now, I'll let you have it for an even $10,000.'

"'I reckon I can't pay that much,' said the farmer. 'I'm going to buy forty acres o' ground to add to my farm, and that'll cost me $4,000. If you could let me have it for $6,000 now, maybe I'd——'

"O'Brien reflected, and made some figures on his blotting pad, and finally he said that he'd make the great sacrifice and let the farmer have the $12,000 gold brick for $6,000.

"'All right,' said the farmer. 'I'll go down town and sell these bonds and get the money, and then I'll come back and pay you the $6,000.'

"But O'Brien was too crafty to let go good a thing get out of his sight.

"'I'll go with you,' he said. 'Better let me sell the bonds—I'm used to that sort of thing, and probably I could transact the business more quickly than you could.'

"The farmer agreed, and they went to a well-known Pittsburg bond dealing establishment. O'Brien had taken the bonds from the old man's grip and had them wrapped in a neat package. The old man waited out in the corridor while O'Brien was disposing of the bonds. The head of the bond dealing firm looked at the bonds, and gave O'Brien the $10,000 out of hand. O'Brien would have probably run away with the whole amount if he'd had the chance, but the old man stuck to him like a pup to a root after he had sold the bonds, and O'Brien couldn't lose him. So the gold brick crook took the old man to the back room of a secluded saloon and paid him out $4,000 in good lawful currency. Then they went out to the little town near Pittsburg, the old man was handed his brass brick and the transaction was completed.

"Three days later, while celebrating in Pittsburg, Tom O'Brien was arrested at the instigation of the bond-dealing firm, which had discovered that those $10,000 in Pennsylvania railroad bonds were forged. The work was superbly done, and O'Brien knew, as soon as the hand was laid on his shoulder, that old man Brockway had 'got bunk' with him.

"And that is exactly what had happened. The guileless farmer-looking man was one of Brockway's pals in the bank note and forging business, and he had fixed up the job with the greatest deliberation on O'Brien. He had not only 'drilled' the gold brick man to the tune of $4,000 in good cash, but he had fixed it so that O'Brien himself should make himself responsible to the law by disposing of the 'phony' railroad bonds.

"O'Brien was released on $15,000 bail, which he 'jumped,' and he had to wander around Europe for several years before the Pittsburg bogus bond job was 'squared' by the methods known to high-grade criminals, so that it was safe for him to venture back to the United States."—Washington Star.

Raising a Girl the Wrong Way.

An Atchison girl of fifteen gets up in the morning, eats breakfast which her mother has prepared, goes upstairs and takes care of her room, and then goes downtown, sometimes taking two hours to buy a spool of thread. She eats dinner which her mother has prepared, wears clothes her mother has made, spends the afternoon reading story books or gadding with her friends, eats supper her mother has prepared, and spends the evening with her girl friends. She has done nothing wicked all day, and her mother is satisfied that she is bringing her up right. But is she? —Atchison Globe.

FEW CHINESE JEWS LEFT

THOSE REMAINING SCARCELY AWARE OF THEIR ORIGIN.

Ignorant of Their Religion—Scattered, Poor, Without Schools, Houses of Worship, or Rolls of the Law, They Are Fast Dying Out in Obscurity.

For more than two thousand years there has been a colony of Jews established at Kaifengfu, China. The exact date of their entrance into the country is not known, but it is supposed from a tablet found in their synagogues at that place that they must have appeared there about 500 B. C., although it may have been as late as 58 A. D. It is not until the third or fourth century that they are mentioned in Chinese annals, says the Cleveland Leader, when their synagogue is referred to by a Chinese writer as a "heaven spirit monastery." Western Persia is given as their starting point, by which Persia is probably meant, because of the number of Persian words which are used by the Chinese Hebrews.

Mr. Ezra, who is an authority on the subject, thinks that there is no good reason for the theory that the Chinese Hebrews are descended from the ten tribes. There are many references to these Hebrews from the year 878. An Arabian writer mentions them as one of the sects that perished in a general massacre at Khanfu, but in 956 and 958 there are records of the Chinese district officials conferring honors on Hebrews, and in 1163 the erection of a synagogue was begun in Kaifengfu.

Hebrews were invited to Pekin to join the Imperial army. In the fifteenth century there were many Hebrew communities in China. The best information we have about these communities comes through the Jesuits who entered Pekin at the end of the sixteenth century.

The discovery of the Chinese Hebrews was made by Father Ricci, one of the first Jesuits to enter China.

Early in the seventeenth century, one summer day in Pekin, a visitor, prompted by rumors of the arrival of certain foreigners who worshipped a single God and yet were not Mohammedans, called on Father Ricci. The missionary, noticing the difference of features from the ordinary Chinese, led him to the oratory and knelt on his knees before a picture of the Virgin with the infant Jesus and St. John the Baptist. Nearby was another picture representing four of the apostles.

The visitor knelt also, remarking, "We in China do reverence to our ancestors. This is Rebecca with her sons Jacob and Esau, but as to the other picture, who make obeisance to only four sons of Jacob; were there not twelve?"

Returning to the former apartment mutual explanations followed and an unforseen solution ensued. The stranger was a Hebrew, Ngai by name, who had come to Pekin from Kaifengfu to procure literary honors. He stated that in his city there were some twelve families of Israelites, with a fair synagogue, in which they preserved a roll of the law more than four hundred years old, and in Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang, there were many more families, also with a synagogue.

Scattered over the length and breadth of China there were others of his sect, but these were gradually being lost, from having no meeting place. When shown a Bible in Hebrew he confessed his inability to read it, though he recognized the characters. He said that his preference for Gentile literature subjected him to many reproaches from the chief of the synagogue. Father Ricci was able to test the truth of these statements, and despatched some Chinese Christian messengers to Kaifengfu for the purpose of investigation, and soon received visits from other native Hebrews.

The condition of the Chinese Hebrews has been declining very fast since that time. A missionary in 1866 found them in an impoverished condition. They had been obliged to tear down a part of their synagogue to sell it. Finally, some thirty years later, a society for the rescue of these people was established, and in response to an urgent invitation eight Chinese Hebrews left Kaifengfu for Shanghai. They arrived in that city in March, 1902, where they were cordially received by the Hebrew colony. Questioned as to their observance of their ancient religion, these Hebrews admitted that their faith was rapidly declining. At present they do not observe any of the ordinances of the Hebrew religion, nor do they observe the idolatrous practices of the heathen. Many of them have been scattered, but there still remain to the seven clans about one hundred and forty adults.

POOR PAY IN CONGRESS.

Very Few of the Members Can Get Along on Their Salaries.

While there is no disposition to pass a bill raising the salaries of Congressmen, it is growing more apparent each year that the existing stipend is wholly inadequate and that few men without private fortunes will consent to remain in public life. With every Congress not a few useful men quietly drop out on this account. A New England representative used to say facetiously that there were two classes of men, speaking from the financial point of view, who should come to Congress. Those who were so rich that no amount of appeal for money could affect them adversely, and those so poor that the worst beggar on would not waste his time in hunting them up. As this member said he belonged to neither class, Congress was no place for him.

"I have reached a conclusion as to how much it costs a man to be in Congress, even on the most economical basis," remarked a Representative of moderate means today in discussing this subject. "Whatever it is costing a man to live at home, it will cost him that amount to live here, plus $5,000—the Congressional salary. I pay at a hotel here $240 a month for accommodations for my wife and myself, which is $4 a day per capita, with no reduction for absences from the city.

"A Congressman must live in a hotel. The moment he buys a house it gets telegraphed to his district that he thinks he has a life claim on his seat, and the chances are that the caucuses will go against him the next time. A Senator, elected for six years, may sometimes build a house, but even with them the experiment has not always proved safe. I abhor hotel life, but feel that for political reasons I must submit to it.

"A man must also allow 20 per cent. of his salary, at the least calculation, for subscription to political and charitable enterprises in his district, good, bad and indifferent. I think few persons will take exception to my formula that the man at home who wants to come to Congress must bring his present living expenses with him, in addition to what Uncle Sam purposes to pay him."

There was a time twenty years or more ago when by common consent this was not the case. A Congressman could live in reasonable comfort on his salary. But standards of entertainment are constantly rising here as elsewhere, and few men can afford wholly to omit social obligations. The "striker" for aid has become recognized as a distinct type of Congressional parasite, but one which cannot wholly be ignored.

A rich Pennsylvania Representative, and the tendency is now strong in that State to send only rich men to Congress, was accosted by a well dressed man in the lobby today, who began to tell a plain tale of travel, but he had not gone through two sentences before the discerning Keystone statesman interrupted. "What, are you strapped?"

"That, Mr. ——, is just what I was getting around to say," and with another mouthful of explanation and apology occupied the time while the M. C. was drawing a five-dollar bill from his pocket. Not infrequently a professional striker comes to town who sees every man in the delegation of the State often netting a substantial sum in this way.—Boston Transcript.

Army Health Improved.

The annual report of the surgeon general of the army for the year 1905, covered by statistics just available, will make such a showing as is most gratifying to army medical officers. There has been nothing like it in nearly ten years, and the gratifying condition is attributable to the improvement in sanitary conditions. This is especially so in the treatment of epidemics, particularly typhoid, with which the army was seriously threatened some years ago. All kinds of devices have been adopted, after thorough trial, in the hope that there would be a decided improvement in the conditions prevailing at army posts. The same precautions for the health of the troops have been taken in the field, on marches and on army transports. The army medical corps is some thirty officers short of its authorized commissioned personnel, but it is found possible to maintain the health of the army in a way which has not been equalled since the record breaking year of 1897. The statistics, when available, will show a remarkable state of affairs, entirely creditable to the surgeons who have been working so hard all along for better military hygiene.

Helpful Surroundings.

Whatever you do in life, make any sacrifice necessary to keep in an ambition-arousing atmosphere, an environment which will stimulate you to self-development. Keep close to people who understand you, who believe in you, who will help you to discover yourself, and encourage you to make the most of yourself. This may make all the difference to you between a grand success and a mediocre existence.

Stick to those who are trying to do something and to be somebody in the world—people of high aims, lofty ambition. Keep close to those who are dead in earnest. Ambition is contagious. You will catch the spirit that dominates in your environment.—Success Magazine.

Our Actions Live.

Silently the work of our lives goes on. It proceeds without intermission, and all that has been done is the understructure for that which is to be done.

Young man and maiden, take heed to the work of your hands. That which you are doing is imperishable. You forget it. It passes away from you apparently, but it does not pass away in reality. Every stroke, every single element abides and there is nobing that grows so fast as character.—Reformed Church Advocate.

In London, according to the latest statistics, there is only one telephone for every sixty families. In New York, there is one for twelve; in Boston, one for six; in San Francisco, one for four.

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To Mark the Old Trails.

In Kansas an effort is being made to have the Legislature appropriate funds to mark the course of the Santa Fe trail, which is perhaps the most historic highway in the Union. In California a society has been formed to locate the route of "el camino real," or king's highway, the road used by the Franciscan missionaries from Mexico who founded missions from San Diego to San Francisco more than a century ago. It is proposed to restore this road and make of it a wide boulevard for its whole length. The project is thus practical as well as sentimental, a circumstance which augurs well for its success.

Many historic trails remain to be marked, however, and the work will have to be inaugurated soon if it is to be done at all. The wagon trails from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City on the south and to Fort Fetterman on the north will soon be obliterated through disuse. The railroads have long ago taken all the traffic that once passed over these trails. Nothing now remains to mark where they once ran except an occasional deep-worn rut which time has yet failed to fill up and the ruins of a "station" far away from any human habitation. For many miles no trace of many of the overland routes can be found, and history and tradition will often have to be relied upon to relocate them.

Yet the task of picking up the old trails is not at all impossible, as is shown by the success which has attended efforts to locate the old military road over which General Braddock marched from Virginia to death and defeat near old For Duquesne, now Pittsburg. Thanks to the exertions of individual investigators, the route of practically the whole road is now defined, and he who has leisure and inclination can follow it from its beginning to the very spot where George Washington and his "irregulars" saved the broken remnant of the Braddock expedition from annihilation.—Chicago Chronicle.

STRENGTH OF MUSSELS.

You must, some time, try to open the shell of a fresh water mussel or a sea clam. You will find one the size of your hand has great strength, although both his muscles may not be larger than those of one of your fingers. I have often seen a boy pick up a mussel and insert his fingers before the shell was quite closed, thinking he would open it again. Few boys can succeed. They usually have hard pulling to get their fingers free. A big mussel can bite hard. Were it not that the edge of the shell, in big specimens, is smooth and thick, a boy might get his fingers cut to the bone.—From Nature and Science in St. Nicholas.

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S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

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For Auditor General :
WILLIAM T. CREASY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs :
JOHN J. GREEN.

DEMOCRATIC COUNNY TICKET.

For Assembly :
JOHN NOLL,
of Bellefonte.

For Jury Commissioner :
ADAM HAZEL,
of Spring Township.

Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Rebecca Murray, of Centre Hall, and Harry Mensch, of Williamsport, were called to the home of Lewis Mensch, where Grandmother Harter is lying very ill at this writing.

Mrs. Harvey Meyer and sons, of Akron, Ohio, are visiting at the homes of J. P. Coburn and Dr. C. S. Musser.

Mrs. Kizzie Swabb spent a few days with her daughter at Tusseyville and friends at Centre Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Condo are spending a few days at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Burd and Mrs. Harman visited their daughters at Bellefonte a few days last week.

Mrs. Isenhower and daughters are visiting friends at Montandon and Lewisburg.

E. R. Wolf, of Wolfs Store, was in town Sunday.

James Swabb, who is employed at Latrobe, at the bakery trade, is home for a few weeks' rest.

Miss Marjorie Bible, of Milroy, spent a few days pleasantly at the home of E. G. Mingle.

James Meckly, of Winfield, and Miss Kathryn Smull were to Penns Cave Sunday.

Messrs. Clymer Stover, E. R. Wolf, James Swabb and Merrill Isenhower favored the Reformed missionary society with a few fine sacred quartets, Sunday evening.

Mrs. F. W. Brown, of Beaver Springs, is paying a visit in this her former place of residence.

Rev. B. R. M. Scheeder has greatly improved his home by having the front fence removed.

Mrs. Tucker, of Ohio, is visiting Prof. W. T. Meyer and daughter Eva, at this place.

Mrs. Annie Swarm and children, of Olean, N. Y., are guests at the home of Mrs. Swarm's father, Fred Limbert.

Fred Limbert, Jr., whe is employed at Altoona, spent a few days with his wife and young son, returning to his work on Monday.

Miss Dillie Mertz, of Northumberland, is the guest of her uncle, Henry Philips.

Destroy the Wild Carrot.

Wild carrot is growing profusely along the wayside, bounding many otherwise well-kept farms. The weed is a very troublesome one, and should not be permitted to take possession of the soil. The best way to eradicate it is to pull it out by the root.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday, August 24, from 8 to 2:30 o'clock.

Harris Township.

Mrs. Daniel Stover, near Pine Hall, has a large sweet pumpkin of last year's growth which is still in perfect condition.

Mrs. William Wagner, of Juniata, is spending this week with her sisters, the Misses Kimport, assisting them in getting ready for their sale, Saturday afternoon, the 25th.

Arthur Kimport and family spent Monday in Pine Grove Mills.

Richard Kremer and family are visitors from Altoona.

Mrs. S. J. Wagner and son Cyrus are here from Juniata.

Miss Margaretta Goheen is entertaining Miss Mary Long, of Tyrone, who was a schoolmate of hers at Millersville.

Mrs. Black and Miss Johnson, of Harrisburg, are guests at the Boalsburg tavern.

Miss Edna Krumrine is spending some time with friends in Altoona and Bellwood.

Miss Isabel Miller will leave some time this week for Bellefonte, where she will be engaged as a student in the Bell telephone exchange.

A number of the citizens of this township attended the Business Men's picnic at Hecla Park.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tibbens, of near Roopsburg, were recent visitors at the home of Michael Segner.

Miss Ella Dale, of Oak Hall, spent Thursday with friends in Boalsburg and vicinity.

Guy Edmiston, of Renovo, spent a week in this place.

Misses Ella Rhone and Margaret Mothersbaugh visited at the home of John Hess, in Pine Grove Mills, on Friday.

Silas Gibony, of Saulsburg, and his granddaughter, Mary J. Gibony, visited at Dr. Kidder's. Mr. Gibony returned home Monday, and Miss Mary remained with her cousin, Mary Kidder.

Laird Osman, John Hartswick and family and Mrs. J. P. Wagner came from the heat of the Mountain City for a visit among Centre county friends.

Mrs. John Dale, of Dale's Summit, and her sister, Miss Edith Summy, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday in Boalsburg. Miss Summy, who is a pipe organ player, was desirous of trying the pipe organ in the Reformed church. So the afternoon was spent in the church playing and singing sacred songs, which were enjoyed by a number of her friends.

The grangers from here attended the County Pomona Grange, held at Oak Hall, Tuesday.

Mrs. Alice Blair and son Guy and the Misses Maude and Nellie Higgins, of Pittsburg, visited here.

Harvest Home services will be held in the Lutheran church Sunday morning, the 26th ; in the Reformed church, Sunday, September 2nd.

The public schools will open Monday, September 3rd. Alfred Rupp, who was elected to teach the Rock Hill school, purposes entering a school of forestry at Mont Alto as a student, in consequence of which Miss Edna Krumrine has been engaged as teacher of that school.

Miss Esther Brown is visiting at Pine Hall.

The principal talk now is "railroad", and the people of Boalsburg are just a little afraid that there will be no depot at that famous place, as Shingletown is the only place mentioned for a station in this township.

Rebersburg.

Lee Kidder, of Pittsburg, spent several days with his grandparents.

Daniel Harter, of Williamsport, paid a short visit to friends and relatives here.

Miss Sadie Bower, of Coburn, is spending several days with her sister, in this place.

Grove Musser is spending several weeks with friends here.

Daniel Corman, of Penn Hall, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Corman, Sunday.

The masons are building the wall for Mr. Doughty's new house. G. P. Garrett has the contract to do the carpenter work.

The oats crop is housed in this vicinity. The crop was a heavy one, but was greatly damaged by the late heavy rains.

The Bierly Brothers have taken the contract to build several concrete walks in town.

Clark Gramley is at present giving his fine residence a coat of paint.

Two games of base ball were played here Saturday. One game was between Coburn and Rebersburg and the other between Aaronsburg and Rebersburg. Both games resulted in favor of Rebersburg.

The farmers in this vicinity are at present raising their potatoes. The crop has been cut short by the blight, which causes them to rot.

Saturday while Frank Shultz was hauling manure his horses became frightened, while driving around the barn, and began to run at full speed. Mr. Shultz was thrown from the wagon and received painful though not serious injuries. The horses were caught by Mr. Showers, but not until the wagon had been completely wrecked.

Beauty is only skin deep, consequently all heiresses are beautiful.

POMONA GRANGE MEETING.

State Master Hill Talks on Grange National Banks—Telephone, Lightning Rods, Encampment and Fair Also Discussed.

The third quarterly meeting of Centre County Pomona Grange was held at Oak Hall in Victor Grange hall, Tuesday. The sessions were largely attended, the whole seating capacity of the hall being filled.

At noon tables in the orchard of A. W. Dale were spread with the choicest substantials and dainties, around which the patrons gathered and dispelled the slightest intimations of hunger.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by Worthy Master George Dale, and after the preliminaries were gone through by the officers of Pomona, who on this occasion were Overseer, Jacob Yarnell ; Lecturer, Willard Dale ; Chaplain, G. L. Goodhart ; Steward, Geo. W. Gingrich ; Assistant Stewards, Wallace White and Mrs. Nathan Grove ; Gate Keeper, William Rockey ; Pomona, Annie Dale ; Ceres, Lillie Dale ; Flora, Mrs. D. W. Bradford, appointed instead of Miss Tyson.

The address of welcome was made by Hiram Thompson, who assured the members of the order that Victor Grange would always give the county organization a most cordial welcome.

I. S. Frain, who belongs to the "original" class of Grangers, responded, by saying that the past kindly receptions tendered the organization was not to be outdone by local Granges, and the indications pointed to a repetition of the same generous hospitality.

The Master appointed the following committee on credentials: T. M. Weaver, Henry Heaton, Mrs. Goodhart.

Misses Marshall, Mary Grove and Minnie Grove recited poems, the rendering of which was well done, and the sentiments heartily approved.

James A. Keller, secretary of the Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, made his quarterly report. The company is doing a business aggregating millions of dollars, and promptly meets all its losses. The majority of the losses sustained by the company were the result of lightning, which clearly proves that the agents have not been taking too hazardous risks.

The chairman of the Encampment and Fair Committee, Hon. L. Rhone, next read his report. The report indicates that all plans for the next gathering on Grange Park have been perfected as far as is practicable.

The discussion which followed the chairman's report clearly demonstrates that the patrons are much alive to their interests, and that the exhibits will greatly outnumber those of any previous year.

A wholesome rivalry among Subordinate Granges to have the best possible exhibit in the Grange name, at the same time not ignoring the individual contributor, together with the certainty of obtaining the cash premium offered for each meritorius article placed on exhibition, guarantees a display of farm products heretofore unseen in Centre county.

To further stimulate Granges in the matter of making presentable exhibits, State Master Hill has offered to present the Subordinate Grange having the best exhibit a Tioga County National Bank note of ten dollars denomination. Said Master Hill : "Since the donor is a Granger, the premium a piece of Grange money, the recipient a Grange, the cash should be used for Grange purposes—for improvement of the hall, purchase of paraphernalia, or the like."

The proposition, of course, was accepted, and sly winks here and there gave away the secret that elaborate plans would be made to capture the Master Hill Prize.

"The advisability of Granges organizing their own banks," was a question that brought forth a discussion of considerable length. The subject was opened by Hon. L. Rhone, who dwelt largely upon business capacity of the members of the order compared to those now conducting financial institutions such as are under contemplation. As conclusive proof of his predictions, he pointed to the success attained by the order in various enterprizes, viz: the insurance business, the Grange Fair, and The Patrons Rural Telephone Company—all successful ventures. The organization of banks is already a reality, the question being the advisability of organizing such an institution in Centre county.

State Master W. F. Hill has a personal knowledge of banking methods—both inside and outside of the Grange plan—and he gave his hearers much information on the subject. Among other things the speaker said it did not prove a difficult matter for Granges to organize National Banks in other parts of the state, that in some instances the stock was oversubscribed three times. Huntingdon county has under contemplation a trust company, all the stock, except a very small per cent., to be subscribed by members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. He also spoke of the immense profits of National Banks, and pointed as evidence to the fact that National Bank stock could not be bought in the market at any price.

James A. Keller, president of the Penns Valley Banking Company, agreed with the former speakers that there was no reason why farmers could not organize financial institutions or anything else if they wished to do so. As to the profits, he was rather inclined to think that it was the rare exception where large interests were secured.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Master was authorized to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the banking question and report to the order. The committee when appointed will be announced.

Impressive memorial services were held on account of the deaths of Joseph Marshall and Mrs. L. Rhone, both of whom were charter members of the County Grange.

The utility of the lightning rod was discussed next. There was a great variation of opinion on the subject, consequently the matter was referred to the committee on steam engines appointed at a previous meeting.

The November meeting of Pomona was voted to be held at Milesburg.

LOCALS.

Brisk rain Sunday night and Monday morning.

A Bell telephone was placed in the residence of W. Gross Mingle, Centre Hall.

A car load of milch cows was shipped to Philadelphia Tuesday morning, by J. W. Mitterling.

Mrs. Jane Harper is in delicate health at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George H. Emerick.

Mr. and Mrs. Black and Miss McConnell, of Harrisburg, are boarders at the Boalsburg hotel.

Miss Edna Murray, one of the Bell telephone operators, is taking her vacation, which, however, is mostly being spent at her home.

Mrs. William Foster and daughter Elizabeth, of State College, were in Centre Hall Monday. The latter was one of the many persons who consulted Dr. Radcliffe, the Philadelphia eye specialist.

Harry McNaul, of Curwensville, is succeeding E. M. Gann as solicitor in Centre county for the Pennsylvania Telephone Company. Mr. Gann has temporarily been transferred to Huntingdon county.

Benner township adopted Reed and Kellogs Grammar and Benedict's Speller at a recent meeting of the school board. The books were represented by J. Nevin Meyer, agent for Mayard, Merrill & Co.

A. P. Zerby the staunch Penn township Democrat, in mailing the Reporter a year's subscription in advance, adds a note that he is anticipating the election of Emery and the routing of the gang. That's a healthy sentiment.

The Presbyterian festival Saturday night was well attended, and consequently the exchequer of that congregation is the richer. Grange Arcadia is so well calculated for holding festivals, that it is rarely that the ventures are not successful from a money point of view.

Station Agent W. A. Odenkirk, of Glen Iron, is taking his summer vacation part of which was spent in Centre Hall. This (Thursday) morning he goes to Philadelphia and Atlantic City, where he will join others from Glen Iron who are doing the "Water front" and the city of Brotherly Love.

Mrs. Margaret Bradley, of Lewistown, is visiting relatives in Penns Valley. Among other places she is being entertained is the homes of her sister, Mrs. Rebecca Cummings ; her brother, Frank Moyer ; her nephew, Calvin Vonada, where Mrs. Shutt, also a sister, resides, and Frank Shutt, a nephew.

The short stories in the September issue of Everybody's magazine would justify the claim of a "special fiction number." There is a wonderful mingling of strength and delicacy in H. G. Wells' masterly story, "The Door in the Wall," which many readers will consider one of the best stories published in a long time.

No man ever got rich by trying to make others believe he was "The only," or the only one who knew anything. You cannot climb the ladder to success by treading on others' corns. Keep off the corns and don't knock. You're not the only. There are others, and they have brains, and know something as well as you do.

Dr. McCluney Radcliffe, of Philadelphia, the eye and ear specialist who is so well known to those in Penns Valley needing the attention of one skilled in the profession, during the past week has been in Centre Hall, stopping with his aunt, Mrs. J. Shannon Boal. The doctor is building up an extensive dairy farm near Lewistown, and has just completed a 125-ton silo to feed his herd of some thirty cows. Dairying has proven a successful venture in the case referred to.

The life of a newspaper man is not all roses. If he plesses one faction he displeases the other. He is accused of saying too much about someone and too little about another. If he suggests a remedy for any political or social evil a large part of the community is profuse in its expressions of dissaproval, because some "good fellow" may be exposed in his wrong doing. So he taxes his weary brain to escape the shoals that mean shipwreck to so many editors.

Spring Mills.

Charles Allison has been spending some time at the home of his father, W. M. Allison.

Some weeks ago Will Ruhl, the liveryman, bought a fine mated team. His business is increasing rapidly.

"Woody," the landlord, is doing a nice business. He is the most popular of all landlords located at this place for some years past.

Several people are leaving for Ocean Grove this week.

Smith Brothers are doing a good business. They have numerous deliveries of furniture, steves, etc., to make almost every day.

Quite a large delegation from this place attended the Business Men's picnic at Hecla, last Thursday, and all report a good time. Some of the boys got as far as Lock Haven, thinking that the picnic was being held in that city. Will Ruhl and Charlie Smith can give further particulars.

Materials are arriving for the new bridge which is to span the crossing below Long's store, at which place several accidents have occurred in the not far distant past.

Ripka's Cash Store is doing a flourishing business, even during the dull summer months. They are extensive shippers of fresh eggs and all farm products, and report that they are usually short of eggs to fill regular customers' weekly orders, while butter seems extremely scarce. The other stores report good business also.

Aaron Long, near Penns Cave, was found dead in bed Sabbath morning. His death is attributed to inflammation of the heart, caused by a horse kicking him just below that organ about two weeks ago. His demise was a great shock to the family, as he had been attending to his work as usual.

It is pleasing to note that the last order established in our town, namely the I. O. O. F., is very much on the advance. It has in it some of the very best material for such work, men who are continually hustling for the advancement of the order. The lodge was instituted a little over three years ago, has a membership of sixty-two, with prospects for a large addition before the year is ended.

Family reunions have become quite popular and are one of the best means of having a good time. Last Saturday marked the occasion of the first reunion of the McCool families of this section. It was attended by forty-two persons of this connection, many being too far distant to attend, and was in the shape of a basket picnic, held in Allison's grove at the Sand spring. All enjoyed the occasion and hope for a more largely attended reunion next year.

Miss Clara Smith, of Penn Hall, is now the obliging dining-room girl at the "Wood House."

The union picnic of all the Sunday schools here will take place today (Thursday). If the weather is favorable it will be largely attended, as most every family in the village will participate. All the stores will be closed to afford the employes an opportunity to enjoy a royal dinner, etc.

The fine weather of last week enabled the farmers to house their oats, also to cut the wheat which had been left in the fields, owing to excessive rains.

A gentleman and lady with two children met with a mishap late Saturday night. In driving up the pike when just below the village, a wheel of the buggy came off, giving the occupants quite a shaking up. It might have proven a serious accident, but fortunately resulted only in delay.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rossman after a pleasant visit of a week in Mifflin county, returned home on Friday.

Mrs. W. T. Steely and Mrs. Stull, of Sunbury, were here last week on a brief visit, guests of C. C. Cummings.

Misses Ethel and Florence Else, of Williamsport, visited at the home of Magistrate Herring.

Merchant H. F. Rossman purchased a very handsome buggy at the Penn Hall carriage works last week. Mr. Rossman now drives a team second to none in the village.

J. N. Leitzell, of Portland Mills, formerly of this place, is here visiting relatives and friends, a guest of Wm. Pealer.

Taylor for Congress.

The Democratic conference of the Twenty-first Congressional District was held at DuBois Monday afternoon and Col. Hugh S. Taylor, of Centre, was nominated on the fourth ballot. The vote was nine for Col. Taylor and three for W. D. Hagerty, of Clearfield.

M. E. Picnic.

The members of the M. E. church, of Centre Hall, contemplate holding a basket picnic on Grange Park next Tuesday, August 28th. All the members of the church are expected to come and help make it a day of pleasure for the children. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to any members of the other churches of the town who feel like taking a part in it.

COMMITTEE.

Timothy Seed.

Farmers wishing choice timothy seed are requested to consult J. H. and S. E. Weber, at Centre Hall and Oak Hall, who have now on hand western, recleaned seed—the bestt timothy seed on the market.

Everyone would be glad to see all children grow to useful manhood and womanhood. They should be trained along the lines of industry. In short the home ought to be a sort of school for manual training, that through this useful occupation the real bent of the child's mind might be readily perceived. Not all work, neither all play, but enough of both to make work and pleasure alike enjoyable and refreshing. Thus the child might be trained in useful ways and obtain physical vigor now almost impossible by the usual strain put on the child inclined to studious habits.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	58	Wheat	82
Barley	45	Oats	35
		Corn	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	09	Butter	18
Potatoes	50	Eggs	16

DR. WILLIS A. ALEXANDER

...Dentist...

WITH

DR. HUGH S. ALEXANDER

POTTERS MILLS, PA.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Hay Press for Sale

The undersigned offer for sale an ELI STEEL HAY PRESS in first class condition. It is a steam power press and will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at Boalsburg or Centre Hall.

J. H. & S. E. Weber

33rd . . .
Encampment and Exhibition
of the
Patrons of Husbandry of Central Penn'a
Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.
September 15 to 21, Inclusive

Encampment opens September 15
Exhibition opens Monday, Sept. 17

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania, by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, farm implements, fruits, cereals, and every production of farm and garden.

The Penn'a State College will make a large display of the work of the College and State Experiment Station.

ADMISSION FREE.

George Dale
J. S. Dauberman
Geo. Gingrich
G. L. Goodhart

LEONARD RHONE,
Chairman

Sudden Death from Injury.

Aaron Long, at Penns Cave, was found dead in bed by his wife early Sunday morning. About ten days ago, Mr. Long was kicked in the left side of his body by a horse he was grooming. At first he experienced considerable pain, but in a few days nothing more was thought of the injury.

Saturday morning Mr. Long was not feeling well, and toward evening he experienced pain in the region of the stomach, and to aleviate it retired to bed. During the night his good wife observed that he was restless, and offered to apply remedies, but Mr. Long thought there was little the matter. Toward morning, there was a repetition of restlessness, and later he became quiet.

About daybreak Mrs. Long arose to perform her household duties, and when these were well on, she went to the bed side of her husband to make inquiry as to his wants. In the meantime death had come; there was no more pain or earthly wants.

Mr. Long was aged about sixty years, and besides a widow leaves four children.

Marriage Licenses.

Orvis N. Heaton, Milesburg.
Sarah J. Watson, Milesburg.

Samuel Roy Haupt, Bellefonte.
Caroline Hale, Bellefonte.

Clifford Reed, Altoona.
Katie P. Krumrine, State College.

Walter J. Copenhaven, Pitcairn.
Myrtle R. Fleisher, Colyer.

Boyd E. Kramer, Hublersburg.
Annie L. Weaver, Hublersburg.

Milton G. Walker, Guyer.
Minnie M. Johnston, Guyer.

Fred C. Miller, Walton, N. Y.
A. Augustus Smith, Bellefonte.

Union Democrats Nominate.

The Democratic delegates elected at Saturday's primaries in Union county met at Lewisburg and placed the following Democratic ticket in nomination: Congressman, E Bower, Lewisburg; assembly, F. L. Dershen, Lewisburg; associate judge, H. F. Blair, Mifflinburg; sheriff, John Anderson, Lewisburg; jury commissioner, J. J. Lohr, Forest Hill.

Timothy Seed.

Messrs. Foreman and Smith, grain and coal dealers, have on hand choice timothy seed which is offered for sale at reasonable prices. Call and examine the quality of this seed before purchasing your fall supply.

Ex-County Treasurer D. C. Keller, is in the valley in quest of milch cows.

Best, bright, tin fruit cans, home made, at Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall.

The Firemen's Association meeting is being held in Bellefonte today (Thursday).

The bountiful rains are responsible for a splendid second crop of hay almost ready to be cut.

Mrs. W. Frank Bradford, of Centre Hall, was the guest of Miss Florence Love, in Bellefonte, over Sunday.

Miss Lou camp, daughter of W. R. Camp, the Tyrone furniture dealer, is visiting friends in Milroy.

A number of crossings are being built of concrete. Centre Hall already has the finest lot of walks to be found anywhere in a small town.

May be you are calling this hot weather, yet the thermometer has kept below 90 degrees—87 was the highest recorded during the past week.

Dr. W. A. Alexander, dentist, will be absent from Potters Mills and Spring Mills from August 12th to 24th. His patrons are requested to take notice.

Miss Eva Johnson, of Harrisburg, last week for a few days, was entertained by Miss Roxanna Brisbin. Miss Johnson is one of the Harrisburg public school teachers,

Misses Clara and Ella Condo, of Penn Hall, Wednesday were the guests of Miss Helen Bartholomew. The latter is one of the school teachers selected in Potter township, and made the trip to engage boarding, etc.

John H. Bitner, of Tusseyville, has been in Philadelpia during the past five months, and at present is employed by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. What a good, faithful employe he will make.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the United Evangelical church will hold a festival Saturday evening, September 1, in the basement of the church. Ice cream, cake, bananas, doughnuts, coffee, etc., will be served.

Wednesday Charles Stump cut the second crop of alfalfa on the farm of S. W. Smith. The stalks are from two to two and one-half feet in length. The first crop was cut exactly six weeks ago. The dry weather during the beginning of July greatly retarded the growth, which otherwise would have matured ten days earlier.

At the age of ninety-two years, Mrs. Rebecca Harter, widow of Wm. Harter, of Aaronsburg, deceased, is again in her normal health. The aged lady took ill one day last week, but in a day or two enjoyed her meals and company as much as ever. She is the mother of Mrs. Rebecca Murray, of Centre Hall, who went to her bedside when she became ill.

JOY OF HOUSE BOATING.

Complete Freedom In Nature's Romantic Retreats.

He who would live the simple nomadic life in complete freedom and independence in the very heart of nature's most romantic retreats must live in a house boat. I mean, of course, a roomy craft that possesses its own motive power, that will go wherever the will of its owner directs, that will be small enough and sufficiently light of draft to explore the secret passages, the inmost lagoons of the watery wilderness, where nature most royally entertains her guests.

What an idle, lazy, luxurious, romantic life this is, to be sure! It is impossible to enthuse too strongly on the merits of such an unfettered existence. A camping launch big enough to accommodate one's family and a man of all work, a combination of guide, cook and pilot, is the ideal craft and crew for the majority. It provides a comfortable habitation, a tight roof and a dry bed in all weathers and carries all the supplies needed for an extended journey in the wilds.

There are those who prefer the joys of tramping through woods and over mountains, carrying their tents, canoes and supplies on their backs, but their labors are very much greater than those who are luxuriously carried about in their floating camp. Its very restfulness is the sedative required by the man of strenuous life. Reclining in deck chair or hammock, he sails among the most beautiful vistas of shimmering water and woodland scenery, changing his surroundings every hour if need be.—Outdoors.

THE CAMEL.

He Has a Dangerous Temper, and His Bite Is Vicious.

The camel is a dangerous animal to ride—a much more dangerous animal than the horse—for the reason that, with his serpentine neck, he can reach round when annoyed and bite his rider.

Camels are not at all the patient, quiet, kindly creatures they are painted. They have nasty tempers. A caravan crossing the desert is always noisy. The loud and angry snarls of the camels make the waste places resound.

A camel's bite is a serious matter. The strong teeth lock in the wound and a circular motion is given to the jaw, around and then back, before the teeth are withdrawn again. The wound is a horrible one. There are few camel drivers without camel scars.

Dr. Nachtigal, the celebrated African explorer, once said to a youth who expressed a sentimental desire to cross the Sahara on camel back:

"Young man, I'll tell you how you can get a partial idea of what riding a camel in an African desert is like. Take an office stool, screw it up as high as possible and put it along with a savage dog into a wagon without any springs. Then seat yourself on the stool and have it driven over uneven and rocky ground during the hottest parts of July and August, being careful not to eat or drink more than once every two days and letting the dog bite you every four hours. This will give you a faint idea of the exquisite poetry of camel riding in the Sahara."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The King's Page of Honor.

The post of page of honor to the sovereign does not carry with it, as it used to do, the right to a commission in the guards without examination of any kind, but it is still a coveted office, with privileges attached to it which are much appreciated by the sprigs of noble houses who are lucky enough to receive the appointment. It is not, for example, an unpleasant experience for a fourth form boy at Eton or Harrow to be summoned up to London on a "whole school day" for a court at Buckingham palace or other state pageant while his schoolfellows are toiling at their books. Such summonses are, of course, of the nature of royal commands, which must be obeyed.—London Modern Society.

Persian Tears.

The Persians still believe that human tears are a remedy for certain chronic diseases. At every funeral the bottling of mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremonies. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop off his face and eyes, and after the burial they are presented to the priest, who squeezes the tears into bottles, which he keeps. This custom is one of the oldest known in the east and has probably been practiced by the Persians for thousands of years. Mention is made of it in the Old Testament.

Beautiful Pearls.

The pearls found on the gulf coast of Lower California are said to exhibit a greater variety of colors than those of any other part of the world, and the business of pearl fishing there is growing. The chief colors are black, gray, red, bluish green and yellowish. The red pearls rank among the most valuable. They possess a fine luster, and many of them are large and of the most perfect shape. They are, however, found only occasionally.

The Real Test.

Even the man who says he doesn't care a rap what other people think hesitates about carrying a pair of his wife's shoes to the cobbler to have them tapped without doing them up inside a piece of wrapping paper.—Somerville Journal.

Alike.

Husband—What has become of those indestructible toys you got last week? Wife—They are out on the scrap heap, along with the indestructible kitchen utensils.—Life.

Obstinacy is the mask under which weakness hides its lack of firmness.—Panin.

No matter how poor a wedding gift may be, it will do for the present.

A BRETON WEDDING.

Picturesque Parade to Display the Household Furniture.

A typical Breton wedding is as curious as it is improvident. So poor often are the young pair that the only way they can set up housekeeping is by presents from their friends of food, flax, furniture and money. The youth desirous of matrimony simply offers his hand to the object of his choice. If she accept she must confirm her acquiescence by drinking wine with him. Her father's consent is asked by proxy, the deputy holding a piece of furze during the interview. The father usually offers an old woman, a young widow and a child before granting the request.

On the wedding day a cowherd leads round the village an ox wagon laden with the wedding furniture. On the top of this load two maidens are seated, one spinning hemp and the other flax.

The bride shows her fine breeding by making her friends drag her to church. On either side of the altar burns a wax taper, and it is expected that whichever of the two is nearest to the least brilliant light will die first.

The bride on leaving the church is presented with a distaff to remind her of her duties. Tripe, butter, buckwheat bread and cider form the marriage feast, toward which each guest pays his portion.

At nightfall, according to an ancient custom, the mother gives her daughter a handful of nuts. The happy pair are serenaded and are served with soup containing crusts threaded together, in symbol of unity.

SPECTACLE LENSES.

How the Glasses Are Ground, Polished and Finished.

In the manufacture of spectacle lenses the bit of glass to be formed into a lens is fastened by means of pitch to a small block of hard rubber, so that it may be held. It is ground by being pressed against a rapidly revolving cast iron disk on a vertical spindle and with curvature equal and opposite to that desired in the lens.

This is the "rough tool" and is kept moistened with emery and water. Several grades of emery are used in succession, changing from coarse to fine as the grinding proceeds.

The glass is then transferred to the "fine tool," made of brass, and compared from time to time to a standard curve in order to insure accuracy. If this second grinding the abrading material is rough.

Finally, the lens is polished by being pressed against a piece of cloth powdered with rouge and fastened to the rotating tool. The glass is now loosened from its block, turned over and the reverse side of the lens ground. When this has been accomplished the lens is placed on a leather cushion and held firmly in position by a rubber tipped arm while a diamond glass cutter passing round an oval guide traces a similar oval on the glass below. The superfluous glass is removed by steel pinchers and the rough edges are ground smooth on Scotch wheels.—Pearson's Weekly.

Man and His Money.

Almost every woman has her basis for the valuation of a man. One girl who recently broke off an engagement to be married certainly has hers.

"I couldn't stand him," she said, "because he carried his money in a fish scale purse. That seemed to me the limit. To my mind there is only one really manly way for a man to carry money, and that is to throw it around loose in his trousers pockets, so that when he wants a nickel he has to dig up change by the handful to get it. For bills, of course, I can stand one of those flat leather pocketbooks. They have a businesslike aspect and do not detract from a man's dignity. But to see a big strapping fellow who has the appearance of a real live man draw a little purse from his pocket and fish around for a dime is too much for me."—New York Sun.

Rome's Great Fire.

In A. D. 64 ten of the fourteen municipal districts of Rome were destroyed by a conflagration instigated, it is said, by the Emperor Nero. The number of lives lost is known to amount up into the hundreds, but the value of the property destroyed cannot be estimated. By the emperor's command thousands of Romans rendered homeless and destitute were employed in removing the debris and rebuilding the burned city. Nero, to divert the odium of the crime from himself, charged it upon the Christians, and thus began one of the greatest persecutions in the history of the early Christian church.

The World's Coal.

The total known coal production of the world is something like 700,000,000 tons per annum. Experts state that even at this rate of production there is sufficient coal to last for thousands of years. Some faint idea can be gathered from these figures of the enormous quantity of coal there is on this planet. At the same time there is the statement made by Sir Robert Ball that all the coal on the earth would not supply the sun's heat for one-tenth of a second.

He Changed.

"Greymair's wife brought him home a suit of clothes, but I understand he mustered up the courage to tell her that he had made up his mind to change it."

"Did he change it?"

"Oh, yes; he changed h's mind."

The first smile of an infant, with its toothless gums, is one of the pleasantest sights in nature. It is innocence claiming kinship and asking to be loved in its helplessness.—Dr. D. Livingstone.

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

DEATHS.

MRS. DEBORAH D. MITCHELL.

Friday evening, Deborah D., wife of Isaac Mitchell, died at her home in Bellefonte, after an extended illness. About three years ago she suffered a stroke of apoplexy from which she had never fully recovered. Friday, the day of her death, she suffered a second attack from which she never rallied, but gradually grew worse until she quietly passed away.

The deceased was born in Howard, March 9, 1845, making her age at time of death sixty-one years, five months and seven days. On November 11, 1869, she was married to Isaac Mitchell, now assistant treasurer of the Bellefonte Trust Company.

She is survived by her husband and the following children: J. Thomas, of Bellefonte; Joseph D., of Burnham; Mrs. John Porter Lyon, Miss Grace and Malcolm, of Bellefonte.

LOCALS.

Prof. Olds having refused the presidency of Pennsylvania State College, the trustees held a meeting Wednesday to secure another man as successor to Dr. Atherton.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Strohm, are at the home of the former's father, ex-Commissioner J. B. Strohm, at Centre Hill. Mr. Strohm is connected with the Scranton Correspondence School.

Charley Donachy, one of the Bell company's linemen and spectors, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday installing instruments and adding "drops" to the Bell exchange switch board.

The court ousted the Watsontown school board because it disagreed on the election of a primary school teacher. Neither side would yield. The judge of the court will appoint a new board.

J. W. McCormick, of Columbia, South Carolina, arrived in Centre Hall Wednesday, where Mrs. McCormick has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer. Mr. McCormick is one of the leading young business men of Columbia, and just at the present time is investing his surplus in building houses in a new section of the city.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Durst, late of Centre Hall boro., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. B. MINGLE, Administrator, c. t. a. August 16, 1906. Centre Hall, Pa.

...The Index...
Bellefonte, Pa.

Let us frame that picture for you that you have been intending so long to have framed. A fine line of mouldings to choose from, prompt service and good workmanship bring us plenty of work. But we want to grow as we solicit your trade. Try us with your next picture.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA...
RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

Just received a fine line of Shirts, price
50 cents
A fine line of Four-in-hand Ties, at
25 cents
KREAMER & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

SPECIAL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO.

The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with . . . .
FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE CO
Contract Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

TO THE NEW BEGINNERS . . . .

We will save you money if you buy anything of us from A COOK STOVE to A PIANO, or that in the Furniture Line. Give us a trial.

Smith Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.

A New Line of Shoes
FOR SPRING
Freed Bros. Plow Shoes
Kangaroo Calf
Congress
The W. L. Douglass Dress Shoe for Men and Boys
ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES
F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

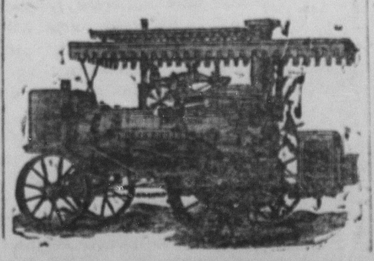
To the Farmers:

We are prepared to do Threshing and Hay Baling. Our outfit is the most complete and modern machines made.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

W. D. Strunk & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

Also agents for the Huber Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.



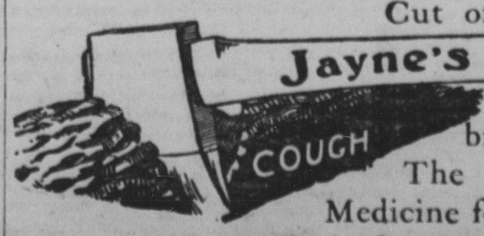
BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.	WESTWARD.		
6	4	2		1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	12 50	8 50	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 35	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 38	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	.....Stevens.....	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	.....Briarly.....	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	.....Waddles.....	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	.....Krumrine....	7 32	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	...State College..	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 30		7 45	.....Struble.....	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	....Bloomsdorf...	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro	7 35		4 20

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.
SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. o. May 17.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.



ORCHARD and GARDEN

MEAT FOR CHICKS.

In concluding a report of experiments in feeding young chicks the Rhode Island Experiment Station says: "The use of the proper proportion of animal food will pay a handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks. In feeding bear in mind that chicks in a state of nature spend practically all of their working hours in search of food, and that they do not fill their crops in ten minutes every two hours. Feeding should be, as far as the time of the attendant renders profitable, a continuous process, but by no means a continuous gorge. The experiment which led up to this conclusion was with an incubator hatch of 219 chickens. These were separated into lots of about fifty each and placed in similar brooders. For thirty days all conditions were kept alike except the rations. Pen A was fed a balanced ration of grains, meat and green food. The chicks grew and thrived and not one chick showed symptoms of digestive disorder. The deaths amounted to 3.9 per cent. In pen B all animal food was withheld; the deaths were 9.5 per cent., of which 75 per cent. had bowel trouble. Pen C was fed on grain alone, all animal food and all green food being omitted from the ration; the deaths were 32.7 per cent., of which 76.5 per cent. showed digestive trouble. In pen D all grain food was omitted; the deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent., of which 85.8 per cent. showed bowel trouble. All the living chicks were weighed at the close of the test, and pen A showed the greatest average weight for all breeds. This experiment shows conclusively that outside of the brooding and conditions during incubation chicks may be killed by improper feeding. Where one does not wish to buy the prepared beef scraps the bones and scraps from the table will go far towards feeding the baby chicks at first if put in shape so they can eat them.

TOO MUCH FAT ON SHEEP.

Professor J. Long, a well-known English live-stock authority, writing of the late Smithfield (England) show, says: "Although the number of excessively fat sheep carcasses were fewer than ever before, it is still true that in many cases the fat on the back of exhibits was nearly or quite two inches in thickness. What is wanted is a carcass with abundance of tender lean. This was found in the Suffolk carcass which won the champion prize, but even here there was too much fat covering the lean. The carcass weighed 102 pounds, the live sheep fasted weighing 164 pounds, so that a little more than sixty per cent. was carcass weight of the live weight. This sheep was a Shortwool wedder lamb, and it compared well with the first prize Longwool wedder lamb, a cross between the Suffolk and the Cheviot, which weighed seventy-nine pounds in the carcass against 125 pounds, which was the weight of the live sheep. Here the chops were good, but there was too much suet and fat in general. I do not think that excessive fat applies so much to breed in the sheep as to feed. For instance, among the carcasses which were fat enough to make a person with a delicate stomach sick, was a Scotch Blackface, which supplied fifteen pounds of suet, and which was covered with a layer of two inches of tallow over the ribs. In another case a Devon was covered with nearly two inches of solid fat."

CLEAN MILK AND THE BARNYARD.

The Illinois station claims that in the production of clean milk no one thing is of more importance than keeping the cows out of filth. Many yards into which dairy cows are turned each day for their drink and exercise are knee-deep with mud and manure during the winter and spring, if not nearly the entire year. In summer when cows are on pasture they would keep comparatively clean, were they not obliged to wade through a filthy yard going to the stable for milking. The yard should slope from the barn and be covered with gravel or cinders sufficiently deep to form a hard substance. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate against or near the barn, and no swine pen should be nearer than 200 feet, on account of the odors from it being readily absorbed by the milk.

SOMETHING BESIDES CORN.

A noted hog-breeder says: "The need of something besides corn, something to build up frame and muscle, is quite generally recognized by up-to-date breeders and feeders. What that something is to be is the question. Oats, shorts, bran, etc., are good flesh-formers, but are rather expensive if fed intensively; and most of us are feeding for profit. The only feed that is rich enough in protein, and at the same time cheap enough to be largely used in pork production is grass. So important do I deem this auxiliary ration that if I could not have pasture I would raise very few swine. The value of grass for the breed sow and the growing pig is not alone in its nutritive elements, but largely in its promotion of health and giving tone to the system, enabling the animal to give a better account of the corn it consumes. If all the hogs in the country could have the advantage of a run on grass, and plenty of pure water, the danger from swine plague would be reduced to a minimum. But on many farms no arrangement is made for hog pasture, and this is especially true on farms occupied by renters, and on such farms a very large amount of pork is produced."

CHEAP WAY TO ERADICATE STUMPS.

The following method of getting rid of stumps is recommended by the Scientific American: In the autumn bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, vertically in the centre of the latter, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of salt-petre; fill the hole with water and plug up close. In the ensuing spring take out plug and pour in about one-half gallon of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smolder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.

FALL SPRAYING.

Bulletin No. 254 of the State Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., holds out a little prospect of relief to the orchardist who finds spring all too short to allow of thorough spraying of his scale-infested trees. The results of extensive tests seem to show that fall spraying with sulphur washes is safe upon hardier varieties of fruit trees and as effective as spring spraying, so far as scale destruction is concerned. Some of the washes tested also appear to promise a shortening of time and decrease of trouble in preparation of an effective compound.

DANDELIONS IN LAWNS.

Many a lover of a pretty lawn has tried to eradicate dandelions by cutting them out with a knife. The Maine station informs us that when we cut off the crown an inch or two below the ground we multiply the number of plants. The side roots start into business for themselves, forming new crowns. If we do not cut, the seeds give new plants, and so the extermination of dandelion is rather a hopeless task. Where it is very thick, the only thing to do is to destroy the old sod, kill out the roots and reseed heavily with grass. Where the plants are few in number, it may be just as well to imagine that they add beauty to the lawn and try to enjoy their presence. Of course they can be killed by the free use of blue vitrol, but each spot so treated will remain bare for years.

SALT FOR CHOLERA.

At a meeting of the Kansas Poultry Association Mr. E. Harrington said: "This fall Mrs. Harrington discovered that the cholera had appeared among her chickens. I had heard somewhere that there is nothing to beat salt as a disinfectant. I had the hired man clean the henhouse as clean as he could, wash it out thoroughly with just as strong brine as he could make, and fill every crack and crevice with the brine. He did so, and we haven't lost a hen since. I tried the same thing on my hogs when the cholera broke out among them, and I am satisfied that I saved a lot of them and prevented a further spread of the disease."

GREEN FOOD FOR HOGS.

The pasture is almost as important as the feed lot. If you have not the alfalfa hog pasture you should lose no time in starting one. Some sow rape for the hogs to pasture on, others sow rye, while some sow sorghum. Any green crop is better than a dry lot. Swine of all ages should be supplied with a liberal allowance of green feed and the more permanent this supply can be made the cheaper it will be and the less liability to neglect in this important feature of hog feed.

ANIMAL FOOD FOR HENS.

The use of animal food is becoming more general every day as it is better understood, but animal food alone will not give a full egg yield. Other proper foods must go with it, and the fowls must be so fed as to produce all the component parts of the body and the egg. Animal food, wheat, oats, corn and clover hay should make the hens lay, providing they are compelled to hunt and dig in straw for all the grain they get. Proper food and exercise are the needed things to have winter eggs.

MOVING LARGE TREES.

A French expert on tree-planting reports great success in moving large trees at night. He takes them up late in the evening after ten o'clock, moves them as rapidly as possible, and waters the soil and the branches bearing the buds. The results were excellent, only two of the large shade trees dying, although a number of the species were considered hard to transplant. For the first fifteen days after transplanting he advises that the boughs and leaves of the tree be abundantly sprinkled.

Panama.

It is supposed by some that Panama derived its name from the native word for butterfly. Explorers of the interior tell of swarms of butterflies which at times rise on the slopes of the mountains in dense clouds, darkening the sunshine. Others maintain that the name is from an Indian word meaning abounding in fish.

On the beach at Norwich, England, the children enjoy one of the finest sports possible—tobogganing down a steep sand hill. The sand bluff is 130 feet high, of soft sand, and the coasters slide down by hundreds.

Germany will further exclude American meats declares the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. She is protecting her great horse-flesh industry.

Nature's Mysteries.

By George L. Brown.

NATURE has many mysteries, both in the animal and vegetable kingdom, that no student of nature or scientist has ever been able to intelligently explain, secrets on which the door seems to have been locked and the key hidden.

When I was a boy on the farm, my father bought a pig a few weeks old, bringing it home in a bag from a distance of about two miles. While taking it from the team, it escaped from the bag and at once started in a bee line for the place from which it came. Not by the road over which it had been brought, but across fields over two high hills, through a piece of woodland, across a wide brook that intervened, and in a few hours was back from where it was taken.

What hidden hand guided it where none of the so-called higher animals could have found the way? Many of our migratory birds find their way across the trackless waters to the distant shores of South America and return each season and the guide that bids them forward go never fails the way to show.

Some would call that guide instinct, some would call it reason, others would say the sixth sense, direction.

No one knows, it is simply one of nature's mysteries. No scientist can tell you why nature's law is reversed in the case of birds of prey, and the woodcock and snipe families, where the females are larger than the males.

Neither can they tell you why the hop vine climbs around the pole with the sun from east to south, while the bean vine climbs around in the opposite direction. Although scientists have demonstrated beyond a doubt that no animal on the face of the earth was created for its own benefit, from the tiniest insect up to man, still they are unable to tell us what mission for good, or for whose benefit some of them were created.

Nature never duplicates, either in man, beast, bird, fruit or flower. Though multiplied by millions the result will be the same—each will have an individuality of its own.

Such are nature's mysteries which we find all through the animal and vegetable kingdom, and as such they will remain.—Forest and Stream.

Is *the* Democracy *of* Our Colleges in Danger?

By President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale.

THERE is no doubt that the democratic spirit in our colleges is subject to more dangers today than it was fifty years ago. The old graduate is right in thinking that it is easier to keep up the democratic spirit where everybody is doing the same thing and where nobody has much money. But the old graduate is wrong in thinking that we can legislate ourselves back to this condition when the world outside has passed beyond it; or that men trained in such a college as he remembers would be able, after they graduated, to meet the demands and the temptations of the present age. Lycurgus made Sparta into an old-fashioned college, with no electives and no money. How miserably the Spartans failed when they were called upon to do anything which made for human progress is a matter of history. Our college graduates are going out into a world of political life more complex than anything with which the Lacedaemonians had to deal. It is only by training them for the enjoyment and the use of wealth in their school days that we shall enable them to deal with the greater problems which freedom and wealth are creating throughout the country. It is one of the most hopeful signs in the undergraduate life of the present day that the students, and particularly the wealthier students, are preparing themselves with open eyes for the assumption of political responsibility. The studies and efforts of our undergraduates in our college clubs will probably not advance them very much in the direction of getting office during their earlier years of professional life. But these studies and efforts will help them, and will help the country as a whole, toward the establishment of a system under which the man with money feels that he holds that money in trust for the public, and the man who desires office desires it primarily for what he can put into it rather than for what he can get out of it.—Harper's Magazine.

For City Farmers as Well as Country Folks

Don't Leave Stones in the Road Even if You're Not Going That Way Again

By E. S. Martin.

DON'T leave stones in the road. If your horse doesn't stumble over them somebody's else's horse may. When you see in the beaten track a loose stone fit to give a wheel a hard jolt or bring down a stumbling horse, stop and throw it to one side. It will pay you to take that trouble even on a strange road that you expect never to travel again. It is good for your character. It helps to justify your claim to be a civilized man, living in a civilized community. Every truly civilized community rests upon the theory that the care of all is the duty of each, and its civilization is high or low according to the prevalence or scarcity of individual responsibility for the general welfare.

There are two large classes of folks in the world, those who go through life leaving messes behind them to be cleared up, and those who clear up the messes. If you clear up faithfully after yourself, that is much, but it is not quite enough. You must expect also to contribute part of your time and strength to clearing up after the weak and the shiftless. If everybody did his duty there would be little need of government. The purpose of government is to defend the weak, to constrain the lazy, to restrain the greedy, and to make the best sense of the wisest people available for the benefit of the general community. If we were all responsible and dutiful and picked out of the road the stones that we saw there, the work of government would be light.

Hard bargains, hard words, neglected chances to give help where help was needed, slanders, ill-natured gossip, misrepresentation—all such things are stones in the road. Don't leave them behind you, to plague you when you come that way again, or else to plague some other traveller. Clear up as you go along.—From "The Farmer's Seasons," in the Fiction Number of Scribner.

Danger *of* Plutocracy.

By Joseph Tausek.

WHILE an oppressed people on one side of the globe are struggling for the liberties which have long since become the priceless heritage of their Western brethren, it will be well for men to weigh heavily the words so eloquently set forth by Justice Brewer in his recent speech before the Texas and Arkansas Bar Association.

Emanating as they do from a representative of one of the highest tribunals in the world, his remarks have a very deep significance.

In these days of political antagonism, inspired more than ever before by motives of self-aggrandizement, it is an encouraging sign to find that there are still among us men who hold their lives and the high principles upon which our nation is founded to be one and inseparable.

Nine-tenths of the legislation in the United States is the result of the abnormal growth of wealth. As this legislation is controlled by a class whose only aim seems to be a purposeless accumulation of wealth, it is necessarily partial and undemocratic and our nation is in danger of falling under the yoke of a plutocracy which would pale the tyranny of ancient Rome.

If the "brotherhood of man" is to become anything more than an empty combination of words, it will be when the men who control and distribute wealth and power extend a helping hand and afford a beneficient example to those under them, and by promoting as far as possible a community of interest among their less fortunate fellowmen instead of competing for possible gains in a common field.

He Stopped the Coughing.

One Sunday morning a clergyman was greatly annoyed by the unusual amount of coughing among his congregation. He had not a strong voice and could only be distinctly heard when the people were still and attentive. As the coughing went on, and even grew worse, he suddenly stopped right in the middle of the sermon. All eyes were instantly turned to the pulpit, every cough was hushed and there was perfect silence.

"My friends," said the minister, with a smile, "it seems you stop when I stop."

This gentle rebuke had the desired effect. The people found that their coughing could be kept down when they liked to a great extent, and the minister proceeded with his sermon under far more favorable conditions.

Length of Wall-Paper.

Most persons have an idea that all pieces of wall-paper are necessarily of one length. Our domestic papers run eight yards to the piece. Those from France and Germany measure nine yards, while the English rolls contain twelve yards. Then, of course, there's the repeat. On some of the new papers with the smallest figures this is next to nothing, and on some others, notably that long-tailed bird pattern, if the bit over the figure is required for each length it means a loss of five feet on each strip put on the wall. —Philadelphia Record.

INTERESTING TO WOMEN



RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

The following rules are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and placed in a conspicuous place in every household:

(1) From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

(2) Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.

(3) Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you say.

(5) Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

(6) Never let them perceive that they vex you, or make you lose your self-command.

(7) If they give way to petulance or ill temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

(8) Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

(9) Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

(10) On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

(11) Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

(12) Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

(13) Never allow tale-bearing.

(14) Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence of an angry and resentful spirit.—Home Illustrated.

SPAIN'S WOMEN ARE ADORABLE

What women are more adorable, so proud, so simple; so radiantly feminine? As a type, the Spanish woman of the South is unique. She is small and slender, exquisitely proportioned, with tiny, but beautifully shaped hands and feet. Her head, poised proudly on a torso of classical symmetry, is small, and her hair is black and crisp, of the bluish tint peculiar to the raven.

Her face is oval—such as Ruskin admired—finely chiselled, frank and childish; her lips full, red and pouting, her nose slightly aquiline with nervous, quivering nostrills. Her eyes, almond shaped, dark, lustrous, pensive and passionate, now flash open like globes of fire, now dreamily close as if in sadness. In her white lace shawls, and the flowers of Spain in her hair, she is quite irresistible, yet no prouder creature exists, nor less coquettish a nature.

Her love consumes her, and she would no more smoke a cigarette than she would play hockey or golf. She is simple as a bird, wayward and captious as a child; sincere, for she does not know what it is to be insincere. When she loves she will die for you; but when she hates she will slap you with a glance as keen as any dagger.

A ROYAL HONEYMOON.

The life of the royal couple at the Granja palace, writes The World correspondent in Madrid, is very regular and extremely happy. They both rise as early as 7 o'clock every morning, and after a frugal breakfast they generally pay a visit to their favorite horses in the royal stables, afterward promenading together in the splendid park.

As a rule both the King and Queen start for a gallop across the country later in the morning, followed at a respectful distance by an equerry. Exactly at noon the King and Queen return to the palace for luncheon, which is generally attended by four or five of the oldest members of the court.

After a siesta the King and Queen depart on an automobile tour, and it is not very seldom they forget to take with them Maurice, their faithful and discreet chauffeur. Dinner at La Granja is usually served at 7, after which a short conversation is held with those gentlemen and ladies of the court who have attended the dinner. As late as 10 o'clock the hour at which the sovereigns retire, they promenade alone in the park by moonlight, without consideration of court etiquette or of their temporary guests.

THE WIFE'S RIVAL.

There is one question that should come to every wife who sees her husband attracted by another woman: "Where does she charm where I do not? Does she try to please him more than I have done? Is the suggestion immoral only? What is the unconscious need back of this outcome of it; the thing that I have unconsciously failed in? Why should any one have more attraction for him, more power over him, than his own wife?"

And one thing is certain—if his regard is failing you under the conditions of life that you are now both living under, change them—never keep on under any conditions that are futile of result. By some means, in some way, get out of the rut. Give him some other interest, other company, a fad, anything to take up the mind or his attention so that this other hurtful interest may be crowded out. Plan for it as you never planned before. A fishing trip will cut out the dawning passion for almost any woman. Even figuing over an impossible canoe or an impossible sailboat with a yachting magazine and a couple of enthusiastic nautical friends will supply a counter attraction through many winter evenings.—Mary Stewart Cutting in Harper's Bazar.

TO STAY-AT-HOMES.

A change of air and scene is very desirable, but all of us cannot have these luxuries. Luxuries they are, though there has grown up an idea that they are necessities. Let those of us who perforce stay at home console ourselves with two reflections. First, that our forefathers never dreamed of shutting up and leaving their homes for weeks at a time, and yet they lived in comfort and died at a ripe old age. Second, that whether we get through the summer comfortably or not depends much more on ourselves than on our surroundings. A nervous, fretful woman will let the heat wear her out quite as much at the mountains or seashore as if she had never left home. A serene habit of mind and determination to make the best of things will carry one triumphantly through the hot days and over the weary nights, even if they must be spent among bricks instead of by rolling waves or rustling trees. —Harper's Bazar.

AS TOLD BY GIRLS' VOICES.

Every now and then you hear of a girl's voice, low and sweet and so perfectly modulated that you wonder why there aren't more women who cultivate their speaking voices.

Nothing so definitely marks the distinction between culture and the lack of it as a voice. And nothing is a much better index to character.

Listen to voices anywhere you happen to be—at a tea, or in a shop, and notice how one voice will be nasal, another shrill, one throaty, another low, but coarse and think what a difference it would make if each woman would pay only as much attention to her voice as she does to her manicuring, for instance.

A beautiful face is often marred by the sharp voice that accompanies it, and seems so oddly mismated.

The constant use of slang has an actual physical effect upon voices which is anything but agreeable. You almost never find a hard voice with anyone who uses beautiful English. Slang coarsens the voice, giving it a sharp quality that is as unpleasant as the stream of slang itself.

DIET FOR THE COMPLEXION.

A beauty specialist the other day well versed in the laws of hygiene said: "No wine or spirit, no beer, no tea, plenty of fruit, eating an apple first thing in the morning and a tumbler of water the last thing at night." Plenty of vegetables of the more common sort were recommended as wholesome, such as carrots, cabbage, beet root, watercress and similar simple fare. White meats, and not too much of them, plenty of fish, are enjoined, and no highly spiced or cooked-up dishes. Above all, we are to pay attention to the bath; a tepid one must be taken daily. A little common vinegar is not bad in it, with sage leaves soaked therein. Some salt is another good thing, and a few drops of tincture of myrrh.

WOMEN WATCH BUYERS.

Greater than ever, jewellers say, is the demand for women's watches this year. Why this should be the purveyors have not undertaken to explain. Of course, with woman's position of increasing importance in the affairs of the business world she practises more frequently the virtue of punctuality.

The increased sale of tiny timepieces, however, cannot be accounted for through that circumstance, for the varieties that are being sold are of the small, showy sort that are pinned on the front of the dress, where the actual wearer cannot see them.—Jewellers' Circular-Weekly.

CUTTING EYELASHES.

An eyelash is pointed. A cut lash is blunt. A lash once cut never again becomes pointed. Every lash lives a variable time and then falls out, to be replaced by a fresh one. When a cut lash so falls the new comer is pointed. So any mischief resulting from cutting the lashes will be remedied by time.

Opinions differ as to whether lash cutting promotes growth. That it renders the lashes unsightly is very certain.

THE AMEER'S LADY DOCTOR.

The late Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdurahman, for several years employed a woman physician, Dr. Lillias Hamilton. His successor, Habibullah, has recently engaged another, Dr. Alice Van Ingen Winter, who with her daughter, a trained nurse, and a woman compainon, has just taken up her residence at Cabul.

SUMMER GAYETY.

Earnest women in Shetland shawls, with spectacles and thin knobs of hair, eating blueberry pie at unwholesome hours in a shingled dining-room on a bare New England hilltop.—Edith Wharton in Scribner's Magazine.

A machine for making wood pulp was invented by Keller in 1844, but it was not till fourteen years later that the process for making paper from the pulp was invented.

The "Thousand Caves of Buddha" are to be explored by a French expedition to East Turkestan and Central Asia, to be headed by Professor Palliot of the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient.

COULD NOT KEEP UP.

Broken Down, Like Many Another, With Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. A. Taylor, of Wharton, N. J., says: "I had kidney trouble in its most painful and severe form, and the torture I went through now seems to have been almost unbearable. I had backache, pains in the side and loins, dizzy spells and hot, feverish headaches. There were bearing-down pains, and the kidney secretions passed too frequently, and with a burning sensation. They showed sediment. I became discouraged, weak, languid and depressed, so sick and weak that I could not keep up. As doctors did not cure me I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and with such success that my troubles were all gone after using eight boxes, and my strength, ambition and general health is fine."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

At their recent joint meeting the Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada appointed a committee to investigate the religious conditions of the 130,000,000 people in Russia, with a view to beginning Protestant mission work among them.

The Prince and Princess of Wales' tour through India cost more than $500,000.

BABY COVERED WITH SORES.

Would Scratch and Tear the Flesh Unless Hands Were Tied—"Would Have Died But For Cuticura."

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk. My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of the Soap and a box of the Ointment, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for your most wonderful remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 2, 1905."

TIN FOIL'S INVENTION.

The foil, or silver paper, which is used the world over for wrapping cigars, chocolates, cakes of yeast, etc., owes its origin, like the telephone, to America.

A New York man, over 50 years ago, gave a good deal of time to an unsuccessful attempt to cover iron bolts with copper. Such bolts would have taken the place of the costly ones of pure copper. The man, though, could not make them.

But in the beating out of the copper he hit on the idea of beating out tin. He beat it out between sheets of lead, and the beautiful, flexible silver paper that he obtained achieved an instant popularity.

Tin foil, or silver paper, is now beaten from pure tin exactly as gold leaf is beaten from pure gold. It is usually rolled in sheets four feet long by six inches wide. It is perfectly easy, with a little beating, to double the length and breadth of these sheets without adding any new material to them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CONDENSED MILK.

The idea of condensing milk to make it keep better occurred first to a French chemist named Appert in 1827. Seven years later the method of evaporating the milk in rarified air, to prevent it from reaching the boiling point was first used. Commercially the process was first exploited in the United States, where there are at present about 50 factories, which dispose of 200,000,000 pounds of condensed milk a year, valued at over $12,000,000.

SALLOW FACES.

Often Caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad complexions.

A Washn. young lady tells her experience:

"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less.

"We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves.

"We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that.

"Although we started to make it we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

Children's Corner



THE QUEST.

We followed the Rainbow Road
When the storm had grumbled by.
The rainbow stood by the big east wood
With its top against the sky.
Dot and the dog and I,
—The dog with the curly tail—
And a spade to dig for our treasure big,
A spade and a new tin pail,
(She was the company, I in command,
And the dog went along to guard the band).

The colors came down to the ground,
—Somebody told us so—
And somebody told how a pot of gold
Was hid at the end of the bow.
We hurried along, a-row,
Ready to seek and find;
I led the lot and next came Dot,
With the curly tailed dog behind.
(She was a girl, and so, in case
Of danger, I gave her the safest place.)

O, we were almost there,
And we would have been rich, no doubt,
But the wind came by with a dreadful cry,
And the Beautiful Bow went out.
When we turned to look about
The great black dark had come—
We ran so fast that Dot was lost,
And the dog was the first one home.
(And the rainbows come and the rainbows go,
But Dot and the dog and I—we know!)

—Nancy Byrd Turner in St. Nicholas.

BEN'S BIRTHDAY GOAT.

Ben had a goat named William J. Thompson. He was named so in honor of Ben's uncle, who had given him to Ben as a birthday present. Ben called him Billy for short. He didn't call him William J. Thompson for long, though, for after he had lived in Ben's back yard for three days and had devastated the flower beds and charged and put to flight the grocery boy as he was trudging up to the back door with his basket, Ben's mother said kindly but firmly that William J. Thompson must find another home.

Sadly Ben went down into the yard, untied the white goat from the clothes post and slowly led him out of the back gate and down the road to the village. At the crossroads he met Dick Lloyd.

"S'that your goat?" inquired Dick.

"Nop," said Ben. "Mother won't let me keep him."

"I've got an express wagon," said Dick. "S'pose we go partners and start an express route."

"Bully!" cried Ben. "Can you keep him at your house?"

"Well," said Dick, thoughtfully, "mother's sick in bed and I don't think it's a good time to ask her to let me keep a goat. But if we keep him in the cellar and tell her after he's been there a week, and show her he's been so good and quiet she didn't even know he was there, and he has not been the least bit of trouble, I'm sure she would let him stay. Let's try it anyway."

So it was agreed and the boys walked on to Dick's house leading William J. Thompson. When they got near the back gate Dick went ahead to see if the coast was clear. He peeped in at the kitchen window. Bridget was not there. Back he ran to Ben. "Come quick!" he called.

So Ben and William J. Thompson and Dick ran up to the house and clattered down into the cellar.

"Now," said Ben, "you run and get some straw for a bed and I'll get some carrots for him to eat and then he'll be quite all right."

Everything would have been all right if Bridget had not gone down into the cellar that evening to get some potatoes. William J. Thompson heard her footsteps, and, expecting more carrots, rose on his hind legs with a joyous "n-a-a-a-a!"

Bridget gave one look and dropping the candle, fled shrieking up the cellar stairs.

"Sure and there's an awful creature with horns downstairs. It's a banshee, indade it is!"

Mr. Lloyd heard the noise and rushed down to the kitchen. He peered cautiously into the darkness from the top of the cellar stairs. Sure enough, there was the gleaming eyes and shadowy horns. But just then the plaintive "n-a-a-a!" sounded again and Mr. Lloyd stepped boldly down and dragged forth the luckless goat.

"Dick," he asked severely, "how did this animal get here?"

"It's Ben's birthday goat," confessed Dick. "We wanted to keep him to run the express wagon."

Mr. Lloyd looked from his crestfallen son to Bridget, who sat with the apron over her head rocking backward and forward. Then he laughed.

"Take the goat out in the yard," he said. 'I'll persuade mother to let you keep him."—Elizabeth Well, in the Washington Star.

FUNNY BEGINNINGS OF WORDS.

There are some very funny stories told about the derivations of words, since people are likely to twist their language into strange forms. Thus, the Pope is even today called by the name "pontifex," which boys in the Latin class all know is taken by him from the title of the old Roman priests. Now "pontifex" means bridge-builder, and it is true that the Roman priests in the early days of the republic were in charge of bridges; but scholars tell us that the word "pontifex," probably should be "pomptifex," meaning "maker of ceremonies." Many of you have wondered what the priest had to do with bridge building, and this little change of nt to mp makes the whole matter clear.

An astonishing derivation is that of the word "stranger," which we are told comes from the Greek word ex or out of. Absurd as this seems, it is easy to understand. Ex means out, from, or away, the same word as the Latin ex; hence comes extra. Then comes the Latin extraneus, which means outside. The old French word from this, estrange, means an outsider, but estrange, gave us the word etranger by dropping the s, and stranger by dropping the e.

After this serious example, we shall not be surprised at the old joke that derived the town name, "Middletown," from "Moses," by dropping the "iddle-town" and adding "oses."

ABOUT INDIAN DOLLS.

Students of the Indian race tell us that when an Indian girl dies, her mother often substitutes a doll for the last little one. She fills the empty cradle with feathers, arranged in the form of the child, and carries this around with her wherever she goes, talking to it and caressing it as she would her loving child.

The reason the Indian mother carries her "doll' in this pathetic way, is because she thinks that the little dead child is too small to find its way to Paradise. By substituting the doll, it will help along until the dead baby has grown large enough to make its way to the Spirit-land alone, at least this is what the sad Indian mother believes. Christian parents know that when their little ones die they go to be with the Lord forever.

The children of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians play with a doll not more than a couple of inches high. In fact, it is smaller than the word which means doll, for this word is "Ampskudahekanek." One had almost rather go without make-believe babies than to be obliged to call them by such an outlandish name, don't you think so? Just fancy a wee papoose crying, "I want a Ampskudahekanek!"

The Sioux doll is made of chamois and deer-skin. The curious thing about it is that it is perfectly flat. To judge from this, one might think that the Sioux babies were systematically starved. This is not the case, for they are as round and fat and jolly as any children you ever saw.—Presbyterian.

BIRD CITIES.

All along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean are little cities inhabited by birds alone. Gardiners Island at the extremity of Long Island, is the place where the fish hawks come during their breeding time, and owing to the friendly attitude of the family on the island the ospreys have become very tame, and build their nests upon the ground instead of in the high trees.

In the Indian river, Florida, is a small island called Pelican Island It received its name through being one of the favorite settlements for the pelicans during their nesting season

Away up in the mouth of the St. Lawrence river is the famous Bird rock, "the greatest bird tenement house in the world' as one naturalist expresses it. This rock rises abruptly from the water, and in its formidable clefts thousands of northern sea birds dwell—the snowy feathered gannets. On the crest of this rock rises a light house, whose keeper is on the best of terms with his countless feathered neighbors.

These bird cities, or settlements, are under the protection of the American Ornithological union.

THINGS EVERY GIRL SHOULD LEARN.

Someone has suggested twelve things that every girl can learn before she is fifteen. Not every girl can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends, but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach: Shut the door and shut softly. Keep your room in tasteful order. Have an hour for rising, and rise. Learn to make bread as well as cake. Never let a button stay off twenty-four hours. Always know where your things are. Never let a day pass without doing something to make someone comfortable. Never come to breakfast untidily dressed.

ANIMALS' QUEER WAYS.

Birds, as well as four-footed animals and insects, often avail themselves of the labors of others in home-making. I have a photograph of a barred owl nest in a remodeled hawk nest. Skunks use woodchuck burrows, white-footed mice and flying squirrels are fond of building holes in decaying trees made by woodpeckers, and bumblebees take possession of mice nests in the ground.—From Nature and Science in St. Nicholas.

The Weathercock.

The effigy of the cock so often seen on church steeples is usually connected with a legend in connection with St. Peter. As a matter of fact, however, the figure of a cock used to be placed on the tops of sacred trees long before it was used on buildings. The movement of the bird in the breeze was supposed by the superstitious to ward off evil spirits. On a number of modern churches the familiar vane is missing, but in days gone by a church was hardly ever built without the weathercock on its steeple.—London Standard.

COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

In some sections the intense heat facilitated retail trade in Summer goods and improved the attendance at seaside resorts, but the most important development in the business world was the increased activity of jobbing and wholesale departments in preparing for Autumn and Winter requirements. Crop reports are all that could be desired, harvest and threshing returns surpassing all but the most sanguine expectations, the few unsatisfactory statements being far outbalanced by the numerous encouraging results.

Mercantile collections might be more prompt at some Eastern points, but the average is well maintained by discounted bills at the West and South. Manufacturing news is still of good progress, the iron and steel industry maintaining phenomenal results, despite some labor troubles.

High prices prevail in the footwear industry and for most textile fabrics, but the general level of all commodities reflect the cheapening of farm products on account of the big crops.

"Bradstreet's" says:

Business failures in the United States for the week ending August 9 number 137, against 170 last week, 166 in the like week of 1905, 167 in 1904, 160 in 1903 and 181 in 1902.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week are 2,262,961 bushels, against 2,895,020 last week, 865,002 this week last year, 1,281,399 in 1904 and 9,030,761 in 1901.

Corn exports for the week are 1,292,638 bushels, against 623,196 last week, 1,152,441 a year ago and 695,202 in 1904.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 8,711 barrels; exports, 122 barrels.

WHEAT—Weak; spot, contract, 77⅝@77⅞; spot No. 2 red Western, 79⅝@79⅞; ; July, 77¼@77¾; August, 77⅜@77⅝; September, 78@78¼; steamer No. 2 red, 73¼@73½; receipts, 106,792 bushels; Southern by sample, 67@76; Southern on grade, 74½@79.

CORN—Weak; spot, 55¾@56; July, 55¾@56; September, 55¾@56; steamer mixed, 52¾@53; receipts, 11,745 bushels; Southern white corn, 58@60; Southern yellow corn, 50.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 white, 41¼@41¾; No. 3 white, 40¼@41; No. 2 mixed, 39½ sales; receipts, 3,078 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western export, 61@61½; receipts, 1,315 bushels.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 21@22; fancy ladle, 16@17; store-packed, 14½@15.

EGGS—Firm; 17½.

CHEESE—Active and unchanged; large, 11¾; medium, 12; small, 12¼.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 5.00; fine, 5.00.

New York.—BUTTER—Firm. Renovated, common to extra, 13½@19; Western factory, common to firsts, 13@17.

WHEAT—Spot barely steady; No. 2 red, 82½ elevator; No. 2 red, 32⅝ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86⅞ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 84⅜ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot firm; No. 2, 57 elevator and 58¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60; No. 2 white, 61. Option market was quiet early and weaker on prospects for rain in the belt, finally rallying with Chicago. Last prices showed ¾c. net decline. July closed 56¾; September, 57@57⅝, closed 57¼; December closed 55¾.

OATS—Mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 39½; natural white, 30 to 33 pounds, 40½@42; clipped white, 38 to 40 pounds, 44½@47.

POULTRY—Alive quiet. Western spring chickens, 17; fowls, 13½; turkeys, 10. Dressed steady. Western spring chickens, 18@22; turkeys, 11@13; fowls, 11¼@14.

FLOUR—Receipts, 19,685 barrels; exports, 12,329 barrels. Steady, with moderate trade.

RYE FLOUR—Steady. Coice to fancy, 3.95@4.10.

LARD—Steady. Western steamed, prime, $9.00; refined steady.

TALLOW—Firm. City ($2 per package), 5; country (packages free), 4⅞@5¼.

CABBAGES—Firm. Long Island and New Jersey, per 100, $1.50@3.50.

Live Stock.

New York, BEEVES—Common to prime steers sold at 4.20@5.85 per 100 pounds; bulls at 2.85@3.40; cows, 1.50@3.80; dressed beef in fair demand and steady. Latest cables quoted live cattle firm at 11½@12½ per pound, dressed weight, refrigerator beef higher, 9½@9¾.

CALVES—Common to choice veals, 5.00@7.75; a few selected at 8.00; grassers and buttermilks, 3.50@4.00; city dressed veals firm at 9@12½c per pound; country dressed do. steady at 5@10½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Good lambs, ¼@¼ higher; others slow, but steady. Common to prime sheep sold at 3.00@4.75; common to choice lambs, 5.00@7.75; one car at 8.00.

HOGS—Good State hogs sold at 7.30 per 100 pounds.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Common to prime steers, 4.25@6.50; cows, 2.75@4.50; heifers, 2.75@5.25; bulls, 2.60@5.25; calves, 5.25@7.00; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.25.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Samuel Bradbeer, who died at Pitminster, England, the other day at 82, had sung 70 years in the parish church choir.

Thomas A. Edison has acquired the farm at Milan, Erie County, O., on which he was born and reared, and is going to transform it into a fine country home.

Consul C. P. H. Mason makes a report on the growing walnut crop of that French district, which indicates that the harvest will be above the average both in quantity and quality.

Nearly every native Indian who can afford one is the happy possessor of an umbrella. He needs it to shelter him from rain and to shield him from the fierce rays of the sun

HOW TO KEEP FRIENDS.

The other day a lady forgot an engagement to pour tea at a friend's afternoon at-home. The lady who was left in the lurch managed as best she could, but felt a little incensed that a chair of honor stood empty that many would have been delighted to fill.

There were all the materials for a breach of friendship, particularly as the lady who failed to appear was reported as out walking on the street. But being a person not given to quick judgment, the offended lady waited. In the early morning came a ring at the telephone, at the other end of the wire a woman full of frankness and apology. What excuse did she offer? None—actually none; but with honesty confessed that she had forgotten the engagement entirely, and told her distress, offered eager apologies, begged the favor of a drive, and in every way possible made amends. The result is that the two women are dearer to each other than before, for each feels she has discovered good qualities of friendship in the other.—Pittsburg Press.

SOMETHING ABOUT VALUABLE STONES.

The black diamond is so hard that it cannot be polished.

An uncut diamond looks very much like a bit of gum arabic.

The diamond, in sufficient heat, will burn like a piece of charcoal.

The island of Ceylon is the most remarkable gem depository in the world.

Every gem known to the lapidary has been found in the United States.

The carat used in estimating the weight of gems is a grain of Indian wheat.

When a fine ruby is found in Burmah a procession of elephants, grandees and soldiers escort it to the King's palace.

The sapphiré which adorns the summit of the English crown is the same that Edward the Confessor wore in his ring.—Louisville Courier Journal.

THE FLORIST'S DEVICE.

Florists are no longer content to decorate flowers with several dollars' worth of ribbon. That cannot be made to cost enough, whatever the quality of the ribbon may be. So it has become the fashion this spring to tie up the boxes in ribbons. From the most expensive shops there are sent out now boxes bound up at one end with broad ribbons, which add at least several dollars to the price of each box. Sometimes small bunches of the flowers inside are tied under the ribbon as an index to the contents of the box.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Good Colors For Houses.

It is not generally known—not even among painters—why certain tints and colors wear much better than others on houses, and the knowledge of just what tints are best to use is, therefore, rather hazy.

One writer on paint, in a recent book, says that experiments seem to show that those colors which resist or turn back the heat rays of the sun will protect a house better than those which allow these rays to pass through the film.

Thus red is a good color because it turns back, or reflects, the red rays, and the red rays are the hot rays.

In general, therefore, the warm tones are good and the cold tones are poor, so far as wear is concerned. In choosing the color of paint for your house, select reds, browns, grays and olives which, considering the various tones these tints will produce, will give a wide range from which to choose.

Avoid the harsh tints, such as cold yellows (like lemon), cold greens (like grass green, etc.), and the blues.

It must be understood that no virtue is claimed for tints in themselves, irrespective of the materials used in the paint. Any color will fade, and the paint will scale off, if adulterated white lead or canned paint is used, but if one is careful to use the best white lead—some well-known brand of a reliable manufacturer—and genuine linseed oil, the warm tints mentioned above will outwear the same materials tinted with the cold colors.

Consul James E. Dunning, writing from Milan, says that more than half a million dollars in American money is yearly sent out of the United States by temporary Italian residents to a single bank at Naples, and that the total emigration to the States from Italy in the year 1905-6, also approaching the 500,000 mark, is indicated by the annual statement of the general commissioner of emigration at Rome.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Girls don't take much interest in swimming when there are no men around.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Maybe the punishment in purgatory is being in a public job and trying not to lose it.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a week to know its good. It cures HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. 10 cents.



MONARCH STUMP PULLER Will Pull Stumps 7 Feet in Diameter. Guaranteed for 12 mts. Catalog & Disc., add'ss, Monarch Rubber Co. Lone Tree, Ia.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY B N U 34

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

MISS LEOPOLD, SECT'Y LIEDERKRANZ,

Writes: "Three Years Ago My System Was in a Run-Down Condition. I Owe to Pe-ru-na My Restoration to Health and Strength.



MISS RICKA LEOPOLD, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., Sec'y Liederkranz, writes:

"Three years ago my system was in a terrible run-down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and I was glad to try anything which would relieve me.

"*Peruna was recommended* to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise.

"A few bottles *changed my condition materially* and in a short time I was all over my trouble.

"I owe to Peruna my restoration to health and strength. I am glad to endorse it."

Pe-ru-na Restores Strength.

Mrs. Hettie Green, R. R. 6, Iuka, Ill., writes: "I had catarrh and felt miserable. I began the use of Peruna and began to improve in every way. My head does not hurt me so much, my appetite is good and I am gaining in flesh and strength."

Libby's Food Products

enable you to enjoy your meals without having to spend half your time between them over a hot cook-stove.

All the cooking is done in Libby's kitchen—a kitchen as clean and neat as your own, and there's nothing for you to do but enjoy the result.

Libby's Products are selected meats, cooked by cooks who know how, and only the *good* parts packed.

For a quick and delicious lunch any time, in doors or out, try Libby's Melrose Pate—with Libby's Camp Sauce.

Booklet free. "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



YOU CANNOT CURE all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

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A School for Boys and Girls, Young Men and Young Women. Academic, Collegiate, Commercial and Musical Courses. Experienced Christian Teachers. Home Comforts. Catalogue for 24th Session FREE. Address

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NOTED FOR—Its 15 Schools, Able Faculty, Magnificent Buildings, Wide Patronage, Home Comforts and Location—"Far-famed Valley of Virginia," near Washington, D. C. Write for Catalogue. S. P. HATTON, A. M., Pe. B., Pres.

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 812 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks Solicited.

WINTER Wheat, 60 Bushels per acre. Catalogue and samples FREE. Salzer Seed Co., Box A. C., La Crosse, Wis.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY STONES, GRAVEL OR STONES IN THE BLADDER AND BILIOUSNESS Or Any Liver Complaint and all Stomach Troubles Resulting From Biliousness positively cured by CRAEMER'S CALCULUS CURE. Write for circulars. WM. CRAEMER, 4100 N. GRAND AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23 1906.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Tusseyville, evening.

Reformed—Union, morning, Harvest Home; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

The Sick Recovered.

Mrs. Jacob Sharer, who had been seriously ill, is able to do light housework again.

Henry Swabb, the meat vender, is also about again, and will soon be able to resume his work.

Fultz Seed Wheat for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale one hundred bushels of choice Fultz seed wheat. Grain is clean of rye and cockle, and true to name.

S. W. SMITH,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Red Corn Wanted.

Fifteen to twenty bushels of red corn, this year's crop, will be purchased by the undersigned.

L. RHONE,
Ch. Grange Encampment,
Centre Hall, Pa

S. S. Convention at Coburn.

The Twelfth District of the Centre County Sabbath-school Convention will hold its convention in the Lutheran church, at Coburn, Friday, 31st inst. The program has not yet been given to the public

Treasurer Berry at Work.

State Treasurer Berry is after the banks owing the state money. In several instances where political favorites were given state money on deposit and bank failure resulted no action was taken to recover the money. It is the purpose of Mr. Berry to go carefully over the books and wherever any money is due the state to reach out after it through the courts.

Keith's Theatre.

Julie McCree & Co., are presenting "The Man from Denver," at Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this week. This is the first presentation of this brilliant sketch in that city, and while it is a feature of first importance, there are others just as enticing. Among these latter are the Spook minstrels, a musical specialty. Then the Rooney sisters, daughters of Pat Rooney, are sure to please. There are also the musical Avolos, foremost xylophonists; Cooper and Robinson, coon laugh-makers; Stine and Evans, "Wanted, a Divorce"; Welsh, Mealy and Montrose, comedy acrobats; Dudley, Cheslyn and Burns; Marshall and Lorraine, in "Rag-time Liz"; Donat Bedini and his dog "Jim". An extra attraction is Hassan Ben Ali's Toozoonin Arabs, whirlwind oriental acrobats.

Buy Oil from the Barrel.

Don't pay $1.50 a gallon for canned oil, which ought to cost but 60 cents a gallon. Ready-mixed paint is half oil and half paint. Buy oil fresh from the barrel, and add it to the L. & M. paint which is semi-mixed.

When you buy L. & M. paint you get a full gallon of paint that won't wear off for 10 or 15 years, because L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. paint wear like iron.

4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil will paint a moderate sized house.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1 20 per gallon.

Sold in the north, east, south and west.

C. S. Andrews, ex-Mayor, Danbury, Conn., writes, "Painted my house 19 years ago with L. & M. Looks well today."

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, since our last Pomona meeting we have been called upon to mourn the death of a cherished and honored member of the Centre County Pomona Grange, Sister Maggie Rhone, who departed this life July 8, 1906, and realizing the sterling worth and integrity of such a life, therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, as a committee of the Pomona Grange, recommend that such a life be held up before the young of our Order as an example worthy to be followed.

Resolved: That in her death Progress Grange, the County, State and National Granges, alike have lost a staunch friend and beloved sister, one who, though genial in temperament and kindly in disposition, was ever ready to defend the Grange and proclaim its virtues to the outside world.

Resolved: That we, as a Pomona, do most deeply feel the loss which we have sustained, and that we strive in the future to emulate the example she has given.

Resolved: That we, as Centre County Pomona Grange here assembled, do hereby extend to the surviving and bereaved husband and daughters our deepest sympathy in the great sorrow and irreparable loss that has befallen them.

May God's Holy Spirit comfort and sustain them with the consolation of His grace.

"Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Be it further resolved: That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Centre County Pomona Grange, and published in Grange News, The Farmer's Friend, and The Centre Reporter, and a copy be sent to the stricken family.

August 21, 1906.

CAROLYN DALE,
AGNES GROVE,
MRS. GEO. DALE,
MRS. E. M. CAMPBELL,
MRS. JAS. F. WEAVER,
Committee.

A boy baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen Etters, Saturday night.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

Ten Cubans and Porto Ricans have arrived at Bloomsburg to attend the Normal School, and eight others are coming. There will then be thirty Spanish-speaking students at this institution.

Robert S. Godsey bravely sacrificed himself to the fury of a mad dog to save a group of children toward which it was running in Canton, Bradford county. He jumped in front of it and seized it, holding tight, while the children fled. Other men ran to his aid and killed the dog, but Godsey had been bitten fifteen times.

Dragged by her hair for a distance of 300 feet in a runaway, Mrs. George Roselle, of Harding, was seriously injured and her husband, who clung to the reins, after being thrown out of the wagon, was badly hurt. She tried to jump out when the horses ran away, but fell, and her hair caught in the springs of the wagon.

Eddie Roessner, who is superintendent of the ice plant at the brewery in Clearfield, while in one of the vaults, happened to place his hand against one of the pipes and had the four fingers and body of the hand frozen so tightly to it that he couldn't loosen it himself and had to cry for help. It was fully ten minutes before the hand could be gotten loose. Rather an odd and unfortunate experience to have a hand frozen this torrid weather.

War has been declared on the dogs of Milton, and the owners of canines in that town by order of council must muzzle them or they will be impounded. A resolution was passed which requires the high constable to capture all dogs running at large unmuzzled, and it was decided that action for dereliction of duty be instituted against the officer if he fails to perform this function of his office.

Pomona Grange, composing Montour and Northumberland counties, is arranging for its annual picnic at Milton park, on August 29th. Hon. Wm. T. Creasy will make an address.

Wilson Kistler, of Lock Haven, endorsed by Clinton county Democrats for Congress in the Fifteenth district, is home from a tour through Europe. He went 2000 miles in France and 1000 miles in England in an automobile. He says France has the nicest roads in the world.

Jacob Test, one of the elderly residents of Philipsburg, together with two nephews, Joseph and Frank Middleton, started in a small boat known as "Mountaineer" for Port Deposit, Maryland. Mr. Test, in his younger days, made many trips over this route on rafts, and it was to repeat this experience as nearly as possible that the old raftsman planned the outing.

Clifford Rhoads, a 15-year-old-boy of Hyner, takes the prize for killing snakes. While at work cleaning saw dust from an old ice house he came upon a nest of black snakes containing a seven-foot black snake, thirteen little black snakes and a number of unhatched eggs. After killing the snakes he proceeded with his work and soon came upon another nest containing nineteen black snakes and a number of eggs. The actual time in killing the 33 snakes was less than three minutes.

On the farm of G. W. Buffington, in Limestone township, Lycoming county, is a Poland China sow that has had thirty-three pigs in two litters. In December, 1905, she had a litter of nineteen, all white, and in August of this year a litter of fourteen, seven black and seven white, all living. Out of the first litter twelve lived.

The Story in Poetry.

Some time ago a number of young people—lads and lassies—from Reedsville and vicinity drove to Penns Cave, and this is how the Reedsville correspondent tells the story:

Mr. John W. Taylor
And Cummins McNitt
Had two old horses
That couldn't run a bit.

Tried to pass a mule team
On the Millheim pike,
But the mules they beat 'em—
You never saw the like.

Sing a song of mule ears,
Penns Cave and all
They'll have mules the next time
They go to Centre Hall.

Harvest Home Services.

Rev. James W. Boal, D. D., will preach a Harvest Home sermon in the Lutheran church at Spring Mills, Sunday at 10 30 a. m., and in the Lutheran church at Centre Hall, 2 30 p. m. At 7.30 p. m. Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., will preach a similar sermon at Tusseyville. It is hoped that all the members of the above congregations will be present and give a liberal offering for the Lord's work.

J. M. REARICK, Pastor.

Harvest Home services will be held in the Union church, at Farmers Mills, Sunday morning, by Rev. D. Gress, pastor of the Reformed church.

Meeting of Medical Society Postponed.

The meeting of the Medical society of the fifteenth censorial district, comprising Blair, Cambria, Centre and Clearfield counties, announced for Thursday of last week, was postponed. It will be held in about two weeks and a definite announcement will be made later.

GUIMARD, THE SPIDER.

The Great Dancer of the Great Days of the Ballet.

The elder Vestris, who flourished in the middle of the eighteenth century, called himself the "god of dancing" and declared in all sincerity and without rebuke that his century had produced but three supreme men—himself, Frederick the Great and Voltaire. On one occasion when reproving his son Augustus for refusing to dance before the king of Sweden at the request of the king of France he said that he would not tolerate any misunderstanding between the houses of Vestris and Bourbon, which had lived hitherto upon the most friendly terms.

Madeleine Guimard made her debut when she was thirteen years of age and for nearly thirty years kept all Paris worshiping at her feet. This was a success of art and not of beauty, for Guimard was so aggressively thin that she was known as "the spider." She discovered the great painter David, who helped Fragonard to adorn her house with frescoes. Indeed, Fragonard, for whose paintings today fabulous sums have been paid, lost his commission because he dared to fall in love with his patron. Guimard had a theater in her own house, and her entertainments there were deemed extravagant in an age of luxury. Paris could not spare her to London until she was past her fortieth year. She was a sort of boudoir adviser to Marie Antoinette, and so great was the esteem in which she was held that one of the most distinguished sculptors of the day molded her foot, and when her arm was broken in a stage accident a mass for her speedy recovery was celebrated at Notre Dame.—Macmillan's Magazine.

THE BLACK BASS.

A Marine Butcher That Kills For the Pleasure of Slaughter.

The bass is like a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour. I have seen a good sized specimen get into a school of minnows and eat and stuff until he could not get any more into his capacious insides, then go off by himself, throw up what he had eaten and begin over again, after which he would keep on killing the poor innocent minnows, apparently for the mere pleasure of killing. Very young bass will attack minute water life which flourishes on water plants and get away with every one in sight, adopting the same method as their elders. To illustrate the extent of the cannibalism of the black bass here is the experience of a superintendent of one of the fish hatcheries in Pennsylvania:

"The superintendent made an actual count of 20,000 young bass about an inch long and placed them in a fry pond by themselves. He gave them food six times a day, and, according to his statement, each fish ate on an average three times its own weight of the prepared food every twenty-four hours. They were placed in a pond on the 1st of July, and on Oct. 1, when they were taken out, there were only 11,000, and the record showed that less than 200 died from sickness. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that in addition to the food given them by the superintendent there were about 9,000 bass devoured by their stronger and more fortunate companions."—W. E. Meehan in Field and Stream.

Caring For the Teeth.

Without good teeth there cannot be thorough mastication. Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion, and consequently poor health results; hence the paramount importance of sound teeth. Clean teeth do not decay. The teeth should not be brushed from side to side. If this is done the points of the gums will be injured and the teeth loosened. The upper teeth should be brushed from the top downward (from the gums to the ends of the teeth), the lower teeth from the bottom upward, also from the gums to the extremity of the teeth. It is essential to wash the teeth at night and wise to wash them also in the morning. Rinse the mouth after each meal.

Swiss Enterprise.

There is a weekly journal published at Zurich, Switzerland, called the Engaged Couples' Advertiser, which has agents at work all over Switzerland ascertaining the name of every girl who is engaged to be married and that of her prospective husband. These names are printed in the paper, with the addresses of the sweethearts and a description of their social position. Soon after the announcement of her engagement a girl finds herself almost in a position to start a shop, so numerous are the samples she receives from firms anxious to sell their goods to her.

Gun Barrels.

To brown gun barrels wet a piece of rag with chloride of antimony, dip it into olive oil and rub the barrel over. In forty-eight hours it will be covered with a fine coat of rust. Then rub the barrel with a fine steel scratch brush and wipe with a rag dipped in boiled linseed oil. To rebrown remove the old coating with oil and emery paper, then remove the grease with caustic potash.

Sitting on Chairs.

Does sitting on chairs tend to make people stiff and awkward? Orientals can sit on their heels however fat and elderly they may be, while many English people after middle age can rarely rise from their chairs without assistance.—London Graphic.

Nose For News.

"That man is an inveterate gossip, and he has a perfect genius for smelling out squally times in families."

"Then his is something of a storm scenter."—Baltimore American.

It is easy to be brave when you know the enemy has only blank cartridges.

When a girl is all the world to a fellow he naturally wants the earth.

BIRDS OF ILL NATURE.

The Cruelty of Swans as Displayed Toward Other Fowls.

The graceful swan is one of the most ungracious in its ways. Not only (in the breeding season) does a male bird resent the intrusion of a strange gentleman, but it will spend the day in driving off from its domain any unlucky geese which might be plainly assumed to have no designs upon its domestic arrangements and have, indeed, no desire beyond that for a comfortable wash and swim. It will also pursue even the most innocent of newborn ducklings while they unwittingly rejoice in an early taste of their common element.

When an only child has passed out of the cygnet stage of life and grown to full physical if not mental maturity father and mother swans have been known to fall upon and deliberately beat it to death with wing and beak. The gratified parents swam gracefully about the mere in which they lived while the great white corpse of their son lay battered and dead upon the shore. The following year, after another had been born to them and in infancy carried upon his mother's back, they began to treat him so roughly that, not being pinioned like them, he wisely flew away, and we saw him no more. Curiously enough, geese which have experienced rudeness from swans in the lusty spring have been known to retaliate in the calmer autumn, when the fierceness of their enemy had become mitigated. I have seen a gander leap upon the back of a once arrogant swan and pound away at it in the full enjoyment of gratified revenge.—Cornhill Magazine.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

No Possession of a Country More Loyally Loved and Revered.

There is no possession of a country which is more deeply revered, more consistently loved or more loyally supported than its national flag. In our country is this especially true, for in that one emblem are embodied all the principles which our forefathers upheld, all the benefits of a century and a quarter of enlightened progress and all the hope and assurance of a promising future.

The stripes of alternate red and white proclaim the original union of thirteen states to maintain the Declaration of Independence. Its stars, white on a field of blue, proclaim that union of states constituting our national constellation which receives a new star with every state. Thus the stars and stripes signify union and "in union there is strength."

The very colors have a significance. White stands for purity, red for valor and blue for justice, together forming a combination which it is our inherited privilege to honor and uphold.

It is not the flag of a king or an emperor or a president. It is the flag of the people brought into being by their will, upheld when necessary by their patriotism and to which they turn for protection in time of danger. No matter into what parties our people may be divided due to political beliefs and leanings, they all stand united under one flag. It is the emblem of unity, safety and faith.—St. Nicholas.

Word Fashions.

The history of the word asparagus shows how, even in the days of dictionaries, word fashions change. In the eighteenth century, even in elegant usage, the delicacy was regularly called "sparrow grass." A dictionary of 1791 says that "sparrow grass" is now so general that "asparagus" has an air of stiffness and pedantry. "Sperage" had been the usual English form in the sixteenth century, but in the seventeenth herbalists brought back the original Greek and Latin spelling "asparagus." Pepys varies between "sparrow grass," "sparagus" and "sparague." No doubt the eighteenth century relapse was the last, and the "a" is back for good now.

Dogs and Storms.

Dogs are always more restless than usual on the approach of bad weather, and when these animals run to and fro with mouthfuls of straw, leaves or branches the indication is for very foul weather. In their native state pigs probably made their own beds, and when bad weather was coming perhaps gathered a larger supply of straw or leaves than usual to serve as a protection against the rain.

Fireworks.

Fireworks originated in the thirteenth century, along with the evolution of powder and cannon. They were first employed by the Florentines, and later the use of fireworks became popular in Rome at the creation of the popes. The first fireworks, which resemble those which we see nowadays, were manufactured by Torre, an Italian artist, and displayed in Paris in 1764.

Consolation.

"So you are still unmarried," said the girl friend.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "And when I see the disappointments of the girls who are married I begin to believe there is, after all, something in this doctrine of the survival of the fittest."—Washington Star.

Experience.

Mother—Now, Tommy, you know what happens to little boys who are naughty. Tommy—Yes, I know. Their papas give 'em a licking, and then their mammas pet 'em and kiss 'em and give 'em nice things to eat.—New York Press.

The Millionairess.

He—Do you think you could live on love alone? She—I'd like to try it awhile. I've never had anything but money and flattery.—Detroit Free Press.

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE

S. M. Campbell, of Millheim, Third Annual August Clearance Sale Now On

The third annual August clearance sale at the furniture store of S. M. Campbell, Millheim, is now in progress. You will find here the largest stock and greatest bargains to be found anywhere. The stock consists of bedroom suits, couches, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, rockers, springs, mattresses, iron beds. In fact a general line of furniture.

In order to make room for fall stock coming in I have concluded to make *A cut in prices, ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.*

This is no "bluff." I mean what I say, and goods must go regardless of cost. It is not necessary to quote prices, come to my furniture rooms and see for yourself.

S. M. CAMPBELL,
Millheim, Pa

Letter to F. H. Ross.

Linden Hall, Pa.

Dear Sir: Now, may be, you can't get the goods; if you can, your fortune is made.

Cotton cloth—they call it muslin in some parts—all about the usual price per yard, but wider, twice as wide as some, and better, wears better, keeps white and whole a surprising time in all sorts of wear.

You could sell that cloth for hundreds of miles; there'd be no limit.

A yard goes further; one buys less yards. Wears longer; one buys less often. It always looks right 'till well worn-out. No one customer buys so much of it, but think of the number of customers!

May be you can't get it in cloth; but you can in paint: Devoe. Devoe is as if it were wider; a gallon goes further; you buy less gallons; you pay for painting less gallons—as if one paid less for making a garment of that wide cloth—and it keeps its fresh look and sheds water 'till you have forgotten how old it is.

It isn't true in cloth, but it is in paint: the less you pay the better it is; for the goodness of paint is reckoned by gallons; less gallons, more goodness. Goodness in paint is strength. The stronger a paint, the less gallons it takes for a job and the longer it wears.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
3 New York

Kreamer & Son sell our paint.

Lock Haven State Normal.

The Lock Haven State Normal School closed the most successful year in its history. Its new catalogue containing 122 pages, beautifully illustrated, is now ready for distribution. This is one of the great schools of our state and affords the best available advantages for the training of teachers, fitting for college or business. Its departments of music and elocution are also largely patronized and thoroughly equipped. The fall term begins September 10th. Address for catalogue, the Principal,

J. R. FLICKINGER,
Lock Haven, Pa.

Souvenir Postal Cards.

A fine line of postal cards, local views in and about Centre Hall, on sale at the Reporter office. These are the best yet produced.

PIANOS and ORGANS....

The LESTER Piano is a strictly high grade instrument endorsed by the New England Conservatory Boston, Mass., Broad Street Conservatory, Philadelphia, as being unsurpassed for tone, touch and finish.

The "Stevens" Reed-Pipe Piano Organ is the newest thing on the market.

We are also headquarters for the "White" Sewing Machine.

Terms to suit the buyer. Ask for catalogue and prices.

C. E. ZEIGLER
SPRING MILLS, - - - PA.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

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Liquid Veneer — Makes old Things New

Not a varnish but a surface food.

William's Highland Brand
Sweet Gherkins
Queen Olives, Beech-Nut Chipped Beef—just the thing for outings.

A small lot of Summer Goods at Bargain prices, to make room for incoming Fall Stock.

H. F. ROSSMAN
SPRING MILLS, PA.

Shoe Bargains!

Will be offering for a short time special prices on Summer Shoes. Come while sizes are complete. Must make room for our big Fall Stock.

C. A. KRAPE
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WANTED—Travelling salesman. Must furnish references and ... Salary ... per cent. basis. ... paid. Experience not required. We teach business at our mills. THE WHEELING ROOFING & CORNICE CO.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Israel Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE N. WOLF, Executor,
Clement Dale, Attorney. Spring Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jos. A. McClintic, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ANDREW F. McCLINTIC, Executor,
Clement Dale, Atty., No. 75 West Market St.,
Bellefonte, Pa. Lewistown, Pa.

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